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EDITORIAL COMMENT

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE AMERICAN NURSES' MEMORIAL

The Nurses' Memorial Fund has at last achieved its mission, for on June fifth, there was laid, at Talence, Bordeaux, France, the corner stone of the Memorial Building which will house the Florence Nightingale School. A group of interested Americans was present, more than one hundred in number, among them being Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, and a detachment of bluejackets from the destroyer, *Childs*, representing the U. S. Navy; Dr. Kendall Emerson, medical director of the American Red Cross and Mrs. Emerson; Mrs. Mary Breckenridge and Evelyn Walker, representing the American Committee for Devastated France; Helen Scott Hay and Mary S. Gardner, representing the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross. Among the French people present were the mayor of Talence, the secretary-general of the prefecture, other officials and trustees, students and graduates of the school and, most revered of all, Dr. Anna Hamilton, whose twenty years of work for this school have thus been rewarded.

The exercises were in charge of Rear Admiral Magruder, as was fitting, for the hospital was originally founded for the especial benefit of the many sailors from all nations who throng Bordeaux. The corner stone was laid by Helen Scott Hay, representing Miss Noyes, president of the American Nurses' Association. In her short address, Miss Hay told how the fund for this memorial building had been raised by multitudes of small contributions from American nurses, with the help also of some of their friends, in honor of the 278 American nurses who gave their lives during the world war. The box placed in the corner stone contains the names of these nurses and also a copy of the charter of the school, embodying the terms of the original gift. Miss Hay read an address which had been prepared for the occasion by Miss Noyes at the request of the hospital trustees:

To the graduates of the Florence Nightingale School in Bordeaux and the students in course of preparation, the nurses of America send greetings. That

a new building, the gift of American nurses, should house this school as a memorial to the nurses who died in line of duty during the great war, is a fitting recognition of the purpose and achievements already attained by this hospital. Tribute also seems fitting on this occasion to Dr. Hamilton, whose indefatigable labors and unselfish zeal have so materially facilitated this enterprise and to the trustees for their unflinching interest in and sympathy with the ideals of the school. It is gratifying to all those whose interests today are centered in the great theme of modern nursing no less than it would have been to those whom this place will memorialize to know that here exists one of your country's most worthy institutions and one best suited to carry on the life work and standards of Florence Nightingale. Her spirit has already influenced thousands of young women to enter schools of nursing in the past. Doubtless it will be no less potent in the future in inspiring the womanhood of France to follow in her footsteps. Here will be re-pledged and re-consecrated in the days to come the same exalted purposes that animated thousands of American nurses to enlist for the world war, a very large proportion of them ministering on the battle fields of France to the friends and kindred of those now gathered here. Here the daughters of those who fell for fatherland may carry on the heroic spirit of those martyrs as they enlist for the lifelong warfare against man's most insidious foes, disease and ignorance.

In no better way may a young woman prove her patriotism than by preparing in a school of nursing for this constructive service. Perhaps it is not too much to say that conditions following the great war are more urgent than those co-existent with the world strife, for when the late Sir William Osler declared that the war would last for thirty years he had in mind, not only the carnage of the battle, but the aftermath of war scourging humanity and the childhood of the world with poverty, misery and death.

I, therefore, urge upon the young women of France the sacred obligation of preparing themselves for this mission that they may minister to their suffering countrymen, safeguard the generations still unborn and immortalize the profession of which Florence Nightingale is the patron saint. No name in Christendom is more revered than hers. In the nursing profession that reverence shows itself by a personal devotion that counts all gains as loss unless they contribute to the fulfillment of the aspirations of their great leader. Well may they place her portrait on the walls of their nurses' homes. Well may they treasure her words of counsel and long in some measure to be worthy of her high ideals; for her absolute devotion to their interests knew no bounds. Hers was no sentimental interest. She had created for them a profession but she demanded of them hard work and high standards, work done from pure, disinterested motives, faithful above all to the welfare of their patients.

Never has the need of recruits in such a service been so great as today, and today, in the dedication of this building to the Florence Nightingale School, France may read a prophecy of a new dispensation of nursing service and a long step onward in the world's processional toward the altar consecrated to the healing of the nations.

A pleasant account of the day is contained in a letter from Mary S. Gardner:

The laying of the corner stone was a great success, and really quite an impressive function. We went down on the night train and were entertained by some French people and at 2.30 went out to Bagatelle. It was a beautiful day,

which of course added greatly to everyone's comfort and pleasure. Tea was served first on the lawn and then the real ceremony began. Of course there was a large predominance of men speakers, but the important feature was Miss Hay's actual laying of the stone, the reading of Miss Noyes' address, which was extremely appropriate, and her own (Miss Hay's) few added words,—direct and to the point. Miss Hay's remarks and her rendition of Miss Noyes' speech were given both in French and in English. "Taps" followed immediately upon the laying of the corner stone and was most impressive. The French had supplied a military band of sixty pieces while Admiral Magruder had a number of officers and a crew from one of the destroyers. After the ceremony, which lasted three hours, approximately, we wandered about the grounds until supper was served on the terrace, at about 8 o'clock. Then the nurses of the hospital gave a delightful little entertainment on the lawn,—tableaux, dancing and singing, after which we returned home. I talked with a great many French people during the afternoon and evening and it seems very obvious that they understand fully the significance of the gift and what it is really meant to do.

THE EASTERN COUNCIL OF NURSING EDUCATION

We are in receipt of the announcement sent out by the Eastern Council of Nursing Education to young women who might consider nursing as a profession. In four pages there are clearly set forth the need of recruits, the opportunity for service awaiting them, the preliminary requirements, suggested subjects for study by high school students intending to take up nursing, and the names and address of the Executive Committee of the Council. Enclosed are six one-page leaflets, each giving pictures and outstanding facts regarding one of the schools represented.

The whole can be read in a few minutes,—it is interesting, attractive, and gives a good picture of training school life in the best known schools of New York City.

VACATIONS

We hope that every nurse who is a graduate and every nurse student will have a good vacation this summer,—one that will give her bodily rest and refreshment, and also a complete change of thought. If she can manage to procure such a respite from her usual daily round, she will be better able to carry her duties through the coming year and she will also, and this is almost more important, see them with a fresh point of view. The little things that have become so irritating and the big ones that have grown to be burdens will resolve themselves into problems which it is interesting to attack and solve, if only one can lay them aside for a time.

Work is really the best fun there is. Anyone who is in good health and who is not hopelessly indolent would rather work than not,—but the minute it becomes stale or drags, we may know that a

change is what we need and should procure, if possible. The work will be done all the better for it, later.

There are some unfortunate persons so placed that a real vacation cannot be managed. These should make the most of small outings. Parks, picnics, a boat ride, a swimming pool, a change of sleeping quarters,—to a porch, if possible,—all these will help a little to give fresh vigor, though they can never have the same renewing effect as comes with a complete laying down of tasks for a week or two. Above all things, let us try to cultivate quiet minds. That alone would be a rest for some worrying souls. Let us help each other to rest,—overlook some of the small faults, be blind to some lapses, try to appreciate the burden of our superiors, and lend an unexpected helping hand,—all these things make summer heat more bearable.

THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING

The commencement exercises of the Army School of Nursing, described in our news columns, mark the end of the period of testing of the school and its entrance into our list of regularly established training schools of high standing. Those who attended the convention of the American Nurses' Association at Cleveland in 1918, will remember the anxious discussions as to whether the Army School was needed and whether it could be established. The School was finally started, through the indefatigable efforts of Miss Goodrich, and it served the need for which it was founded, that of providing a larger number of nurses for the care of soldiers in our Army hospitals, here. Affiliations were arranged which rounded out the training, and an exceptional class of young women is now ready to take its part in our general nursing activities. The school will be continued at Washington, in the east, and at the Presidio, in the west.

CORRECTIONS

We are exceedingly sorry that a printer's error in the Red Cross Department of the June JOURNAL escaped our notice in proof reading. The quotation from Dr. Lyon, on page 681, should have ended with the words "the most striking proof of this statement." This was indicated in the copy, but the printer continued in fine type the words of Miss Noyes which followed.

In the July JOURNAL, in the Letter Department, a letter headed Athletics in the Army School of Nursing should have been signed by the initials of a student in the Army School, "B. M. P.," rather than by those of the sender. This was not made clear in the manuscript as submitted to us.

THE ELEMENT OF PERSONALITY IN NURSING

II. NURSING INDICATIONS

BY DONALD A. LAIRD

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While the contribution of temperament to personality is primarily a matter of mental characteristics it is nevertheless influenced to some extent by certain bodily conditions. It is easier to be an optimist on a full stomach than when experiencing the pangs of hunger, but the relation is more direct and specific than that. The cheerfulness and hopefulness of the consumptive is a matter of common observation. Exophthalmic goitre almost always brings a change of temperament to melancholic, oftentimes of an extreme nature. A fatal disease of the nervous system, dementia paralytic, which is caused by the *spirocheta pallida* is characterized by the change of temperament in the direction of the sanguine or choleric type. In alcoholic drunkenness the change is not so specific for the sanguine business man may become melancholic when intoxicated and weep on his friend's shoulder, he may become phlegmatic and sleep in semi-lethargy, or he may become choleric to the extreme and require the restraining aid of several friends to get him home without too greatly disturbing the peace of the neighborhood.

The temperamental characteristics of the personality also vary somewhat with age, race, climate, etc. Childhood and youth are proverbially sanguine and choleric, old age phlegmatic and melancholic, but in this matter it is probable that the fundamental temperamental characteristics remain very stable. Only the excitants and the bodily means of response vary to any marked degree. Residents of the temperate zones are usually more sanguine and choleric than the phlegmatic inhabitants of the tropics. Variations may occur, however, within a single zone, for it is said that the average Teutonic peasant is phlegmatic, the average Englishman melancholic, the Frenchman choleric, and the American sanguine.

A large portion of the temperamental traits are fundamental and relatively unchangeable, some are compensatory, and others are conditioned. The *fundamental* traits are those that are a racial or family characteristic and are apparently inherited much after the manner of eye-color and stature. It is upon the groundwork of these fundamental temperamental traits that the compensatory and conditioning processes are erected.

As an example of a *compensatory* contribution to the temperament we may consider the case of an hypothetical (but very typical)

only child who by all criteria would normally be expected to be of the sanguine temperament. Over solicitude of the parents regarding his welfare in infancy and childhood soon becomes a thing to be desired for itself rather than for the candy, movies, and coddling it will bring. Not having been hardened to the experience of not having his desires and whims immediately fulfilled as a child, he enters upon adult life and into the world of reality too soft-skinned and inefficient to make a healthy adjustment to the situations of life. He recognizes no defects in himself but *projects* them into the outer world, becoming typically choleric in his criticisms, impatience, and jealousy, or, if the world gives him a rather chilly reception and he meets severe rebuffs, his fundamentally sanguine temperament may become mixed with a melancholic moodiness at disappointment or worry over more anticipated rebuffs. It is very probable that in the case of mixed temperaments the basic strain of the affective life has been worked on by a compensating process similar to that outlined briefly above.

We have seen how the basic trend of the temperamental component of the personality may be altered by disease and drugs. The endocrine and other glands of internal secretion have been carefully investigated by several workers, notably Cannon and Crile, and their bearing upon the affective life undisputably established. When the affective state becomes intensified the suprarenal glands become more active and an increased amount of adrenalin is secreted, the liver pours out more glycogen, the thyroid secretion is increased, and the permeability of the muscle cells increased. The result of these changes is to alter the entire metabolic condition of the organism. With the more intense affective states this altered metabolism and secretion is greatest but changes similar in quality but lessened in quantity go with lesser affective states such as the temperaments or moods. Thus the altered thyroid secretion in exophthalmic goitre is accompanied by temperamental alterations. It is in this connection that we speak of *conditioned* temperamental traits.

When the personality dominated by a melancholic temperament becomes unusually depressed from any cause an altered metabolism ensues. Now this altered metabolism is in a direction to facilitate an increase in muscular activity but when, as in the case of a bed patient, there is no adequate outlet for this activity for which nature has provided the glycogen the activating secretions must be reduced through the organs of elimination and usually overtaxes them in this elimination. The condition of glycosuria may thus be affectively conditioned and even gastric ulcers which were of a relatively frequent occurrence among soliders at the front were not caused by

the government rations, but by an altered metabolic state conditioned by the fear and general tenseness of the affective situation, with no opportunity for the muscular action needed to adequately work off these increased glandular products of the intensified emotional state which nature had provided as an excellent source of energy to convey the soldier over the top and into action. The extremely careful attention to detail by which the organism is prepared for overt action under the influence of intensification of the affective life is seen in what is commonly termed the emotional facies and in what most of us experience when under the influence of an intensified affective state unless we happen to be in the laboratory under experimentation when delicate instruments feel out our bodily responses for us. In anger we find our throat and mouth dry, a hollow, cramped complex of sensations within the abdomen, and perspiration stands out on our brow. What is the significance of these bodily changes? They simply and forcibly reflect the fact that preparation is being made for great bodily activity, which usually does not take place. The activities which are chiefly concerned with digestion are suspended, that the entire energy may be used for the overt activity, hence the hollow feeling in the pit of the stomach. It is for this reason that eating when immediately under the influence of great joy or sorrow, is oftentimes temporarily injurious; the secretion of the pancreatic and other digestive fluids is suspended by the body under affective intensification while those which activate metabolism are secreted in greater abundance.

What are the practical nursing indications to which our brief survey of the psycho-physiology of the temperamental contributions to the personality have led us?

First, we have found the reciprocal action of the affective life and the metabolic conditions of the organism. This should indicate the desirability of keeping the affective life at a stable, healthy level. Joy is as influential as grief in causing an increase in the metabolic activities and in patients where the metabolic balance is rather delicate, all extremes, however slight, are to be avoided. Temperamental adjustments are thus found to be something more than merely a matter of happiness and enjoyment; their roots go deeply into the organic processes and in nursing many cases the temperamental equation may require closer attention than the heat and ventilation.

From our familiarity with the temperamental types it will make it possible to evaluate the personality situation early in the contact with a case and plan the nursing tactics accordingly. As a rule the phlegmatic and sanguine require but slight attention that is out of the ordinary. Obviously all sources of irritation must be kept away

from the choleric, all questions and topics which might lead to an argument must be tactfully avoided or evaded, and a certain amount of criticism and stickling over certain petty details expected. A very fruitful procedure with such patients is to appeal to the desire to please. That is, when occasion arises, praise for some little act or bit of conduct will appeal to the choleric vanity and more praise will be solicited and should be given only when really merited, that it does not degenerate into a game of flattery. Their energies should never be directly repressed, but rather guided and directed.

The melancholic need their interests enlarged, a pleasant room, their food served in an attractive manner. Reading or some light occupation is valuable to draw out some interest and with it activity. All nursing procedure should be reduced to a minimum and performed with the least show, that no indication of over-concern regarding the state of health of the patient be aroused. The melancholic trait of looking within for pains and worries should be replaced by a wholesome interest in external things. Mere admonitions to stop worrying or to do something are inefficacious and serve simply to focus the attention on the undesirable traits. They must be engaged in some profitable activity or interest.

So much for the personality of the patient. Psychologists describe a mental mechanism which is called *empathy*. This term designates the ability to feel one's self into a situation. A person with no tinge of the melancholic in his temperament, either fundamental, compensated, or conditioned, would be incapable of genuinely feeling himself into a situation as the melancholic patient senses it, hence such a person would be unable to sympathetically understand the vagaries of the human quality as expressed in the melancholic. The same applies to the other temperaments as well. Now the question arises as to just how far the personality of the nurse is causative in sick-room maladjustments. A thorough-going choleric nurse certainly does not fit in a situation with a melancholic patient and neither does a phlegmatic nurse improve the situation with a phlegmatic patient. To be thoroughly adaptable to the personality situations the nurse should possess a widely mixed range of temperament traits, perhaps a fundamental strain of the sanguine upon which have been grafted compensating and conditioning traits to make a well-rounded empathic basis. As much insight into this human quality can be gained from a close inspection of one's own human qualities as from the distant examination of the qualities of others. And, after all, it is really our own empathic capabilities which largely govern the temperament equations of which we are a part.

SEX EDUCATION OF THE CHILD: HOW THE NURSE MAY HELP

BY CHRISTINE R. KEFAUVER, R.N.

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Whether we go into the homes of the people in the capacity of private nurse to the rich, or as a district visiting nurse to the poor and the middle class, it will be only a short time, if we are the right sort of nurses, before the harrassed mother begins to present for our consideration and help the problems of her daily life. Chief among these is her share in the education of her children.

She is especially conscious of the need of some sort of sex education and of her unfitness to give it. The modern woman no longer accepts the platitude that ignorance is innocence. On the contrary, she is aware that it is the greatest kind of danger to the young, especially to young girls. Unfortunately, her own previous training, her environment, perhaps her church affiliations, and her limited opportunity for reading, have not fitted her to supply this instruction to her children. She is distrustful of delegating this important task to the school, realizing that the average unmarried teacher is even less fitted than herself to instruct the child in the great mysteries of life and reproduction. Yet the life of modern children is so crowded with highly exciting events—"movies," theatres, automobiles, and a thousand others undreamed of twenty-five years ago, that it is but natural that they should receive many impressions which are too complicated for their understanding. Because of the wrong interpretation which the child in his ignorance puts upon what he sees and hears, they may be distinctly harmful to him. This is especially true in regard to matters touching upon sex. If, as is our present practice, we entirely neglect to give the adolescent and pre-adolescent child any proper instruction in matters of sex, it is possible that when this subject is brought to his attention it may cause more or less of a shock and for a time at least unduly focus his attention upon this new and unexplained phase of existence. If the child is further unfortunate in lacking the confidence of an intelligent parent or some other good adult to whom he may go for information, the danger is greatly increased. This is especially true in the highly complex structure of our modern society. If, in addition, the giving of this information is delayed until the deep underlying instincts of sex begin to awaken at the age of puberty, making their insistent and misunderstood

demands upon nature and self-control, the difficulty is increased a hundredfold.

One of the first questions, then, which the anxious mother propounds to the nurse is, "At what time should I begin to give my children instruction in sex?" The answer depends entirely upon the individual child, but as a general rule it may be stated that when the child first begins to ask questions, regardless of how young he may be when this occurs, he is old enough to have these questions answered. Furthermore, the questions should be answered fully enough to satisfy him and in such a way that he will be able to understand. Except in rare cases where the child does not ask questions at all, information should not be volunteered; it is better, if necessary, to stimulate the child to ask questions. However, this is rarely necessary as it is an unusual case where the child, filled with the excitement of a neighbor's new baby, does not overwhelm its mother with anxious queries. Under no circumstances should the mother at this time put off the child with any of the timeworn lies. No child not feeble-minded is fool enough to believe that the baby came in the doctor's satchel or that the stork left it on the window-sill; or if he did, he would soon be disillusioned by his companions.

On the contrary, the child should be taught that all life emanates from God and that all His works are beautiful and to be admired. If he has already received wrong impressions of sex and has been led to believe that reproduction is in some way vile, he should be taught that nothing in God's plan is unclean, except as vile people make it so.

The mother should begin by teaching the child the proper names of all parts of his body, stressing no more the generative organs than she would the eyes or hands, and emphasizing alike the need for the care of all of them. In other words, he should respect his body and should be taught why any form of self abuse, whether it is neglect of personal cleanliness or the practice of immoral habits, is an affront to nature and an injury to himself. Real modesty, not false prudery, should be inculcated.

To quote Dr. John Stokes, in his book on *The Third Great Plague*:

The child who does not learn to respect his body in the act of brushing his teeth and taking his bath and exercises, and whose thought and speech and temper are unbridled by any self-restraint, will give little heed when told not to abuse his manhood by exposing himself to filth. The time to control the future of the sexual diseases is in the toddler at the knee, the child whose daily lesson in self-control will culminate when he says the final "No" to his passions as a man. Prevention of syphilis by sexual self-control is the expression of a lifelong habit of self-discipline, bred in the bone from childhood, not merely painted on the surface at puberty.

Unfortunately the rules which apply to one child are not applicable

to another and it is because the mother is in the best position to judge the needs and personal peculiarities of her children that she is the ideal person to give them instruction on this vital subject. There are many excellent books, very reasonably priced, which will help her greatly in this regard. One of the very best and simplest of these is "What Every Mother Should Know," by Margaret H. Sanger.

It is especially necessary that the mother should have the confidence of her children at the trying age of puberty. The first sign of development (the appearance of hair on the body, or development of the bust) should be a signal for her to discuss in the most natural way, and as though it were quite an ordinary matter, the change which is about to take place in her boy or girl. The child should be made to realize that this development is a very wonderful and beautiful part of its life and upon the care of its person at this time, proper diet and exercise, sufficient rest and suitable companions, depends the happiness of its whole future life.

The mother should especially acquaint herself with the meaning of puberty in the boy, its manifestations and dangers. She should not hesitate to discuss these matters freely with him, to counteract the vicious influence of evil or ignorant companions, who prattle of sex necessity and suchlike pernicious superstitions. Under no circumstances should she leave this delicate task solely to the father. Throughout his life the boy will receive the male point of view on this subject; this is his only opportunity to get the viewpoint of a good woman.

Especially should the mother hold the confidence of her daughter. Without appearing obtrusive, she should know her daughter's companions, should inform herself of their family connections, social and business activities. She should never permit her daughter to go to places of amusement in the sole company of boys or men without the presence of an older woman. On the other hand, this care should not assume the status of espionage or become in any way irksome or it will defeat its purpose.

The home should be made the center of attraction and the children, boys and girls, urged to bring their friends to the home rather than to meet outside of it. The girl should be taught to look forward to marriage and maternity as something right, beautiful, and desirable and her responsibilities should be emphasized. Under no circumstances should the vicious idea be fostered that sex instinct is wrong and degrading in a woman, and merely a survival of the brute in man, whose satisfaction is sanctioned by law. The existence of this vicious teaching is responsible for two-thirds of all marital unhappiness.

The relation of over-feeding, as well as bodily uncleanness, to masturbation should be explained to the mother of young children. Above all things she should be instructed in the danger of permitting children to sleep in the room, to say nothing of the same bed, with herself and her husband, and under no circumstances should children of opposite sexes, even though they be very young, be permitted to sleep together.

All this, of course, applies to the English speaking mother. With the foreigner the problem is more complicated, especially in certain races, by reason of inherited prejudices, religion, and other factors. Even in these cases the nurse who can speak to them in their own language can do much to break down this and give the American viewpoint. In cases where this is not possible, the school of the future will be compelled to take a hand, if the social problem is not to engulf us.

All this and much more the nurse can teach in her daily visits to the homes, and the result in a healthier and happier generation will be the fruit of her labors, even though this harvesting may come after she has passed on.

STUDENT LIFE AT TEACHERS COLLEGE

BY MARY M. ROBERTS, R.N.

Splendid though the faculty is, it is by no means the only asset of Teachers College! What could be more interesting than to compare notes and discuss your pet theories with nurses from all the quarters of the earth? Whether you are working for a diploma as "Director and Instructor in Public Health Nursing," "Superintendent and Principal of Training School," "Instructor and Supervisor in Schools of Nursing," "Supervisor of Public Health Nursing," or as "Public Health Nurse," you are sure to find, in your own small group, people whose opinions, through richness of experience, carry weight. Indeed, some of the liveliest discussions are those that occur outside the class room.

Consider a group of administrators discussing some adjustment of the curriculum, each one biased by her own experience and quite sure that "where I come from it is different," but none the less enlarging her outlook by the discussion. One such group was made up of Sisters from some of our representative Catholic schools, missionary nurses preparing to return to their comparatively young schools in China and India, students from the Philippines preparing to take

over the teaching and administration in their native schools, to say nothing of representatives of most of the sections of this country. This group, listening to Miss Goodrich's discussion of many a moot point, frequently found her conclusions as inevitable and irresistible as the children of Hamelin found the strains of the Piper, and wondered why they hadn't thought of that solution before.

Other groups are somewhat envious of the "Instructors," although no group is more hard working, because of their wealth of laboratory work with its greater informality and opportunities for real comradeship with instructors. It is rare, indeed, to hear a science teacher spoken of except in terms of genuine affection as well as of admiration. One such group was invited to a laboratory tea at which two of the faculty were hostesses and where refreshments were served in beakers, watch crystals, and other laboratory glassware, and the little cakes, crowning glory of the feast, bore gigantic resemblance to the microorganisms studied during the term.

Perhaps the most highly diversified groups are those in public health and there are few problems in physical or social weal or woe that are not there-discussed. Students from conservative East and energetic West arrive at amicable decisions, after animated discussions which are spiced frequently by the searching remarks of students from other lands.

All have field trips according to their need. Administrators have ample opportunity to compare hospital construction and administration in New York and vicinity with that of their own sections. Instructors observe classes and teaching method, not only in the college and its demonstration school, but also in schools for nurses; all of which is proof that, delightful though southern hospitality is, the practice of it is not there monopolized. If one meets a member of the public health group on the street it is perfectly good form to ask her where she is going; for, unless she is bound for a library in search of more sociological or other data, she will answer by naming some public school, health center, charity organization, or, mayhap, even Ellis Island.

The days are crowded and not infrequently one's work "smells of smoke" (which is equivalent to burning the midnight oil) for time is the most precious thing in the world to nursing and health students. Every hour of class presupposes at least one and one-half hours of preparation and, in addition, there are many special lectures, (a few of which are required), and by speakers of such distinction that one would not willingly miss the opportunities so freely offered.

Then, too, we endeavor not to neglect our education for the sake of classes, as one professor expressed it, when attempting to impress

upon a class the importance of developing the many-sided human interests without which knowledge loses its savor. Needless to say, he is frequently quoted when theatre or opera parties are weighed in the balance against preparation for class or even when a dinner in Greenwich Village is under discussion.

The main current of one's life is determined by choice of programme with its varying periods of class, of delving in libraries, or of retirement to one's own room to "think it through." It is a swiftly flowing current that sweeps one along from registration to mid-term, and from mid-term to finals, perhaps even to graduation and the long hoped for degree; but time can be found for some of the ripples and eddies of entertainment and amusement that have nothing to do with programmes. These are the activities planned by the many clubs and organizations.

Religious organizations, such as the Y. W. C. A., the Newman Club, and the Jewish Forum all have their attractions for special groups. The Graduate Club arranges Sunday night suppers at which some member of the faculty is usually guest of honor, which are attractive to students who are far from friends and weary of cafeterias. It also arranges Saturday trips to some of the innumerable points of interest about the city. Sectional clubs, such as those of various states, or the British Empire Club, give still other opportunities for finding students with interests similar to one's own; while the Cosmopolitan Club, with a membership from sixty-five countries, is a fascinating place on Sunday nights. Membership is, of course, optional but practically all students in Nursing and Health belong to the Nurses' Club which meets monthly and is capable of planning anything from a discussion of problems to a picnic or a dinner. The member who burlesqued the Health Fairy on "stunt night" will be remembered for that performance quite as long as for her scholarship! The classes of '21 will not soon forget the dinner, given after the last examination had been written, and presided over by a witty member who had studied public speaking to good purpose. Few, indeed, were the foibles of faculty or students that escaped her or the speakers of the evening. The member from the "Golden West" who modestly bounded her section of the country on the North by the Pole and on the East by the Atlantic was, after all, fundamentally right, for there is no East nor West in nursing!

Since the enrollment in Nursing and Health is entirely feminine it is natural that thoughts and conversation frequently turn on that important topic,—clothes. Since the war, matching the ages of suits is almost a recognized game, and many an expedient is resorted to in order to conserve for more important or more interesting

expenditures. It is to be hoped that sweaters will long remain in style for truly, like charity, they conceal a multitude of sins!

Many Summer-session students find that six weeks spent on well chosen courses give them a taste for "more" that can only be satisfied by further work, while others are enabled to return to their positions with the key to some of their problems and with an actively aroused enthusiasm.

These students are frequently to be found comfortably ensconced with their books in Morningside or Riverside Parks. They use swimming pools even more than do the students during the winter and spring terms and, busy though they are, find time for some of the concerts on the green that are a feature of the summer life of the University.

Students are frequently asked about desirable ways to live. This, of course, is largely a matter of taste and of resources. The Alumnae Association has furnished two apartments most attractively and has placed them at the disposal of students desirous of doing coöperative housekeeping. The plan works out happily for those who like companionship and who are eager to reduce expenses to a minimum.

A few of the younger students are usually to be found in Whittier Hall, a typical college dormitory; some combine forces in the two or three-room apartments in the "Bancroft," but the majority, being of an independent turn, prefer the single rooms in the "Seth Low" or elsewhere in the neighborhood, and take their meals at the various cafeterias and lunch rooms with which the campus and vicinity abound.

Nurses frequently remark that they would love to go to the college but are too old or too unaccustomed to study. As Teachers College has the largest enrollment of graduate students of any institution in the world, gray hair is far from being conspicuous. As for study, it must be admitted that it takes a little time for most nurse students to "get under way." Those who have well developed habits of concentration and of making every minute count, have the least adjustment to make but all find the second half-term much easier than the first. A careful preliminary reading of Whipple or McMurry on "How to Study" might be helpful in learning how to organize, not only material, but thinking. Most nurses are inclined to take an assignment as they would a doctor's order, something to be carried out literally and completely, forgetting (or not realizing) that an assignment must fit the needs of a class of varying preparation and covers not only the essential subject matter, but also considerable material for elaboration.

Many students come on scholarships. It seems probable that

the number would be greatly increased if the trustees of hospitals and public health organizations more generally realized the increased usefulness of such nurses. It is undoubtedly the surest way of providing well qualified teachers and administrators for schools of nursing. Those who come on scholarships, therefore, have a fairly definite objective. Others come from mixed motives. Increased financial rewards seem to be a secondary consideration with most students in this department. Many of the younger ones come because of the imperious demand from within for something broader than training school or experience have yet given. Older students come from fear of what Dr. Lyman Abbott, that splendidly young old man of eighty-five, calls the dead line of fifty, (which he has not yet reached!) or, more frequently, because they have found that they cannot even approximate their own aspirations without further study. Whatever the motive, the results are almost invariably a vastly increased vision and spacious-mindedness and more new found enthusiasm for nursing, which they have come to see as an exceedingly important part of the world's effort toward a higher civilization, that makes them eager to return to the field.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF PROCURING BLOOD FOR DIAGNOSIS FROM INFANTS

BY ALICE HAEHNLEN, R.N.

Hackettstown, N. J.

In the very excellent article on The Value of the Wasserman Reaction in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis, by Marie X. Long, published in the March issue of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, we are advised that in taking the blood "in children the big toe is sometimes used, or the heel, while in very young children, the external juglar or the temporal vein must be used." When we consider the difficulty encountered in trying to enter a vein the size of the median basilic or even the femoral in infancy and compare the ease with which the sinus located at the posterior aspect of the anterior fontanel can be entered, the physician's choice will readily fall in favor of the sinus route. The shock incident to the exposure of a vein and the loss of time encountered thereby are factors to be borne in mind when an easier, safer, and more rapid method offers itself. The risk of infection if one exposes the juglar, femoral, or median basilic vein must not be overlooked, especially in the weakened and puny infant.

Whereas, formerly, it took from twenty to thirty minutes to expose and enter a vein, in an infant one or two months old, by the sinus route, sufficient blood for a Wasserman test, or a blood culture, can be aspirated within as many seconds. The method is so simple that even an inexperienced operator does not hesitate to try it.

Helmholz, of Chicago; Dunn, Howell, and Vincent, of Boston; Earl Tarr of Montreal; Lambert, Fischer and Peterson of New York, all advocate the use of the sinus route in preference to any other method. It is the method used exclusively in the Infantorium, New York City.

Danger of Traumatism. Tarr, of Montreal, reports a case in which the sinus was entered twenty-one times during the course of ten days (this route was used for treatments by injection) and no evidence of trauma was noted at autopsy. In twelve other cases that came to autopsy the vein was examined carefully and not the slightest evidence of a puncture was noted. These cases had been punctured from one to ten times and all were examined within three hours after reaching the autopsy room. There are a few points which must be carefully noted in procuring blood by this method. Carefully done, there is no danger of infection or of perforating the interior wall of the sinus, nor is there any shock following the operation.

Technique. The scalp in the region of the posterior angle of the fontanel should be rendered aseptic. The infant wrapped in a mummy bandage, well pinned so that the arms and legs are confined, is placed flat on its back on a table. The head should be steadied on both sides by an assistant while the needle is inserted into the sinus.

As a rule the sinus can be entered through the anterior fontanel up to the end of the second year. Anatomically the sinus does not vary. It grows wider towards the back of the head, hence a point as far posterior as possible is always utilized. As the needle is pushed through the anterior angle of the fontanel it is directed downward and backward in line with the sagittal suture. The landmarks are positive, and with but little practice one cannot fail to enter the sinus. As the sinus lies very superficial it is not necessary to go deeper than 1 or 2 mm. For this purpose a needle one-half inch long of a 20 or 22 gauge, with a sharp point, is best adapted. For withdrawing blood a Luer or Record syringe should be attached directly or by means of a two-inch rubber tube, if preferred.

As the needle penetrates the sinus, resistance is lessened and the same sensation is encountered which is felt when the needle enters the dura in doing a lumbar puncture. Sufficient blood is then aspirated for diagnostic purposes.

There is no danger of losing too much blood by the puncture even

though a large needle is used. The puncture seals itself, and the site is covered with a sterile plaster. There is no disturbance of respiration or pulse, neither is there vomiting, as there is no increased intracranial pressure. Unless a special indication exists, neither local nor general anesthesia need be given.

At the Infantorium this same route is also used to give salvarsan and neo-salvarsan injections, and transfusions of citrated blood. Also normal saline solutions and steril serums are injected during or following atrophic conditions due to enterocolitis.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN THE NEAR EAST

BY HELEN TEAL, R.N.

Assistant Director of Public Health Nursing, Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland, Ohio

When a telegram from the American Red Cross, Lake Division Headquarters, came asking me if I could accept an appointment with a relief unit being formed to accompany the "Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission," I wired "Yes," and then got out a geography. Like many others, I did not discover Armenia and was mighty uncertain whether or not I had found Syria on the map. Arrival in New York enlightened me as to our destination being Turkey in Asia, but for facts about that land, we could none of us bring forth much definite information. So Ambassador Morgenthau's book on "Turkey," and others by certain missionaries became very popular on our voyage out. We learned of a land undeveloped before the war, so much desired by the Germans, that they had built a railroad through the length of it, and of a land where two religions,—the Moslem and the Christian,—were pitted against one another, and where until peace was declared the Moslem had been master of the country. I, for my part, was rather puzzled over the missionaries' expressed affection for a land which required delousers, tincture of delphinine, and naphthaline bands to assure only one occupant to one's personal outfit. It seemed strange that sane Americans could look forward with such keen anticipation to a land where no government existed, and where one was a law unto himself, such as their animated conversation taught us. One morning we arrived in Constantinople, the city whose water front thrills and excites one, while inviting him to come on shore and investigate. We had reached the Near East and another life! We felt the pulse of it, we tingled with it and liked it, even though on every hand were evidences of poverty, pauperism and dirt unspeakable.

There were soldiers all about,—English, French, Italian, Greek and Turkish, with a scattering of American sailors to give a bit more universal aid to that wonderful city. And politics! The very air buzzed with it. Being absolutely new to a situation so difficult from an international point of view, we were cautioned to be careful as to our expressions on political points. So we just listened to tales by Greeks and Armenians and tried to post up on all the facts which our previous isolation in the States made necessary. It was not long though, before we all had some pretty definite opinions as to what should be done out there. First and foremost, I would have scrubbed every street and every person there, except the English. But this is not to be a tale of my personal reaction to a new environment, rather it is to show you why such persons as public health nurses are needed in a land which has no peace, or peaceful ways, even though the peace treaty has been signed.

Early in March, 1919, several divisions of the English Army were occupying Turkey in Asia, Syria and Palestine. The Moslem natives of the interior were unaware that the World War was ended and continued their marauding against Christian natives; i. e., the Armenians and Syrians living in the villages. As a relief unit, our personnel was permitted to enter Turkey, but permission was denied us to travel away to centers not held by British garrisons. While waiting for this permission to be granted, we were located as comfortably as you please, in huge warehouses and granaries built by the Germans on the Bay of Ismidt. Our first hospital was set up here. We called the wards "Sick-Bay," a direct adaptation from the vocabulary of our English protectors who had over and over again, in that first six weeks, proved their friendship and helpfulness to our cause. Can you imagine a hospital ward with two walls of unbleached muslin and two walls of sheet iron; an ice-box made by an electrical engineer; with food served hot, though the kitchen was down five flights of stairs, and more than one hundred yards away from the warehouse? It was the best ward imaginable, though, aside from the beds, the one modern improvement which it boasted was its electric light. People really didn't growl about going there either, and everyone got well too, though the maid, after we got one, would wash the dishes on the floor.

It was during this warehouse existence, where we were all learning how to be slave drivers, that I got my first knowledge of the destructiveness of the Turkish warfare, for I was permitted to go with an investigation party to a nearby Armenian village, which had been known as "Beautiful City" before the war. You really must picture this as I saw it, for only so can you get the background for the story

which follows. It had been a town, as we learned afterwards, with wide streets for the Near East; there had been individual homes with vines climbing over them; there had been gardens and vineyards about; but when we saw it, these things were just shells of the past,—gaping windows; mud frames of homes with the woodwork all torn away, vines cut up at the roots and left to hang; mulberry trees, the chief source of income, whacked off, as by a thoughtless boy at play, one close to the ground, the next one half way up, the next without its branches,—just wanton destruction and filth everywhere. I know we remarked to one another, that if we had to begin life in such a place, we would wipe it all out by fire, and choose a new spot for "home." Such was the picture in my mind, as I met the Armenians returning from desert hiding places, and city caves, to start life anew in the old homes under the protection of the British flag.

Aleppo, a city of two hundred thousand souls, is known in the Bible as Haleb. It is an old town built on the north and south, east and west trade routes for caravans, and is connected with Constantinople and Beirut by railroad. It was here that the machinery for returning refugee Armenians and Syrians to their northern homes had its center. There is a barracks in Aleppo, old like the rest of the city, which is capable of sheltering six thousand people. This was secured as a homing place for those wearied, frightened, hungry, dirty, half-animalish refugees, to recover, in a measure, their civilization while waiting to be returned to their native villages. The expense of this refugee city was maintained by the British Army, while the American Near East Relief equipped and maintained the hospital, sewing rooms, clothing distribution, bath house, and supplied administrators.

It was my privilege to be one of the personnel assigned to this barracks, with its ever changing, ever more dirty and hungry mass of humanity. It was a city in itself, and was managed as such, though it had some features of a communistic town, as for example, its central kitchen and bath house. There was a police force with an American physician as judge advocate; there was a school for the children; a work room of several hundred women, but there was no privacy for anyone. To the remnants of families, floor space was assigned. Often this space was the size of a blanket, and on this were put the few belongings of the family. Many marked out their allotted spaces with stones, as our children build leaf houses. Certain divisions of the barracks were named after the villages, as in this way only could we give to the people any feeling of home or kindred. The percentage of deaths had been so large that villagers were glad to claim one another as relatives.

Not much imagination is required to know how much illness there

was among these humans, who had been unclean, unfed and unhoused for more than one year. The hospital seemed beautiful in our eyes, though the floors were not tile, nor the windows wholly glass, nor the nurses graduates. There were beds though, good American beds, with sheets and pillow cases, blankets and pillows, pajamas and bath towels and most precious of all,—soap. The hospital of one hundred and twenty-five beds was the handiwork of an Australian Red Cross nurse. Her assistants were two native nurses, trained in Beirut, one native girl who spoke English, and a small group of native women who had had some experience, mostly bad, in the Turkish war hospitals. As I look back on that hospital, with its branch isolation and tuberculosis hospital, it seems impossible that one nurse could bring peace out of chaos singly and so speedily.

My own corner was the dispensary, and I can never quite decide whether its success was due to the fact that the people wanted help, or to the fact that under my supervision were the milk and clothing and baths distributed. I know such an arrangement is quite outside the rules of medical work as done here at home, but if it was the means of bringing patients to us,—well, I'm glad we did it. May I introduce the dispensary's personnel? John, (my name for him. his was unpronounceable), the dresser. Several years' experience in Turkish hospitals, accustomed to conservation of materials at the expense of technique, speaking no English, but understanding all sign language; Rosie, No. 1., untrained nurse assistant, most apt at dusting upper surfaces, at sitting down, and delighted to wear in public one pair of discarded ground grippers; Rosie, No. 2, the successor of Rosie No. 1 in many ways, but thoroughly capable of devising her own technique; Haranoush, admission clerk, genteel, quiet and capable, speaking English; Edward, attendance manager, always reliable, very fond of celluloid collars, pink shirts, clean hands and a silver-headed riding crop; Dr. B., very much "on the job" and in love with Haranoush; George, "The Public Health Nurse," markedly undernourished, kindly, understanding, and very, very capable of bringing in any ailing or ill person in our whole barracks family.

We might all bow and then go about our duties as do the movie folks. You would see a wide hallway, with a water soaked dirt floor, from which open four small rooms whose equipment of rude wooden tables and stools (which cried aloud their packing box origin) contrasted strangely with enamel ware basins and pails, thermometers and tongue blades. Our one innovation to the home-land dispensary was Edward, the hall manager. He had to use force very, very often to prevent all the waiting patients from visiting the doctors at one time. "Turns" or "Numbers," why, they are unheard of. The old

rule of "First come, first served" is practiced with vengeance in the Near East.

Our romance was quite pronounced. I was almost daily called upon by our native physician to aid his cause. I used to smile as I remembered the joke of our training school days: "There's no romance about a hospital, young ladies, no romance." Alas! This one failed of all results but daily variation for me.

A resumé of the diseases treated would be of interest. The first place in the list belongs to malaria in all its forms and manifestations; the second, to conjunctivitis; and the third to trachoma. There were "Aleppo buttons," broken down glands and occasionally, minor wounds for dressings, and bones to be set. There were almost all of the manifestations of tuberculosis and undernourishment, very little venereal disease, much ascaries, much impetigo pediculosis (if this can be called a disease), much favus and numerous cases of Vincent's Angina, which of course were immediately hospitalized. The affliction though, which aroused my whole hearted respect for its thoroughgoingness was epidemic conjunctivitis. It showed itself as a slightly reddened eye one hour, and in four more, pus was being produced. Its rapidity, plus the dirt and the flies and the unclean habits of our charges, in connection with the silent fatalism of these people, who accept every affliction with little resistance, made our work seem most ineffective. The last result of this conjunctivitis is blindness, which can be produced within two days. You can imagine how impotent we felt before the first cases, until we learned that it could be checked almost as easily as it was spread, if we could but establish cleanliness and continued treatment.

I said, our one innovation was the attendance manager, but that was wrong, for no other dispensary has ever had a "gargle squad," I guess. When Vincent's Angina appeared in our midst, the problem of prevention arose. Quarantine of all contacts was impossible, so a "three-times-daily gargling" was insisted upon. Picture Rosie of the Ground Grippers, Edward of the silver crop, and the Red Cross Nurse armed with a gallon bottle of permanganate solution and a huge bucket, making their way from one room to the other around the barracks enclosure, and supervising the gargling, gurgling efforts of groups of half wild women and children, who had to be taught how first!

Thoughts multiply whenever my mind turns to the barracks. Life was so varied and so busy there. It would be a pleasure to tell little details of our sewing room and the woman who wished an increase of salary because she detained her workers to read the Bible to them; to tell you of our bath-house, which with the sewing room, is not ordinarily regarded as a necessary unit of a dispensary,

but this tale grows too long, and I want to give you a personal picture before leaving the story.

One morning, arriving early, I found what seemed to be a bundle of ragged burlap at our gate. It was a girl child, half clad, half starved, frightfully dirty and only apparently half alive. We got her into the surgical room, and into a chair. She said she came because her leg was hurt. There was a small wound, due to a cart which had passed over her. She accepted her whole awful condition unconcernedly. The little wound troubled her. Through the interpreter I told her that she would have to be made clean and then we could care for her leg. Apparently unconscious, she submitted to our bathing with soap and water, then benzine, and then soap and water again, but when I started to cut her hair, we had a sharp cry and a frightened girl. I had ventured to do the one thing which those girls do not do; namely, cut their hair. It is a sign of immortality among these people. This poor, starved, half dead little child of eight was ages-wise, and not too sick to object to this degradation. Only would she be consoled when the whole dispensary personnel had talked with her and assured her that the barracks folks would understand. Gradually we got this youngster's story. Her age was only to be guessed at, for under-nourishment made her small. Experience was written into her face, her skin was like scales, her diet had been roots from the fields, and grain dropped in the roads. This child, probably at the age of five, had seen her father killed for refusing to join the Turkish Army; her mother and an aunt were drowned before her young eyes. She had escaped and hidden herself in woods and fields and caves for four years. Do you wonder she seemed like a young animal? But she was a most lovable child. At first we had to see that she was fed. She was too fatigued to care for herself, nor could she be a hospital case. Having no relatives, we had to find a "big sister" for her, and then look after "big sister." As the child grew stronger, she came each day to see us, and had her bath twice each week in our largest dispensary basin. The maids loved to aid her, and then to help her wash out her clothes and spread them to dry on our roof. As days went on, she used to come to sit at my table, whole mornings, if I would let her, to make folded dressings, and always as I saw the life which flowed back, as milk and food made her strong again, I saw my own little niece romping and playing without a worry, in over-fed America.

She is no exception,—this little girl of mine,—there are whole orphanages of these children out there now, and though our own beloved work shop, the barracks, is closed, I'm very glad to say that through the Near East Relief, aid is still going to these, the victims of German greed and age-old Christian indifference.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

LAURA R. LOGAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

Collaborators: Blanche Pfeifferhorn, R.N., and Grace Watson, R.N.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS OF TEACHING¹

BY A. P. MATHEWS, Ph.D.

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It is the fashion nowadays to talk of privileges and rewards, but there is a word too seldom heard,—it is *responsibility*. So I shall say something about a teacher's responsibility, a little about his privileges and very little about his rewards.

Of all occupations teaching is the hardest, the worst paid, the least honored and the most important. Looking back on twenty years of it, I wonder at the temerity of those who enter it. They come probably, as most of us come, not primarily to teach, but to secure opportunities to learn about things; to satisfy that insatiable curiosity which heaven has implanted within us that we may rise from the mud from which we sprang and win our freedom from the trammels of matter and circumstance. But having satisfied in part that "satiableness of curiosity" and, like the elephant's child in Kipling's story, having our noses pulled in very painful experiences, "having found the great, gray, greasy Limpopo," we come back to our aunts and our children and our other relatives, to spank them with the experience we have gained. Having found by study and by experiment some small part of the truth of nature, it is a pleasure and a necessity to tell some one about it, and we become teachers.

The teachers, those without as well as those within the schools, are a great factor in the progress of the world. Theirs is the responsibility of opening the doors of the minds of each following generation and letting in the light. It is they who must call attention to what is passing outside the windows of that railroad car, going at express speed, in which we make the journey of life. Without the teachers, the whole journey of the train would be spent by most travelers in the dining car.

They must impart those principles which have been won by the hardest toil and which burnished in the will of experience have proven to be shining jewels, principles which have been wrung from the hard

¹ Read at the annual convention of the National League of Nursing Education, held in Kansas City, April 11-14, 1921.

earth by the labor, the sweat, the tears, the blood of our forefathers. Particularly, all must guard and preserve and transmit untarnished that priceless jewel, the principle which has led us forward in all material and intellectual ways, the principle of doubt, of reasoning, of imagination tested by experiment. This is the principle of the experimental method, the method of winning from nature her secrets by experimentation. It is what we mean by the research method.

Too often teaching may be regarded as the imparting of facts. It is in reality the leading to the light. The teacher has a coat of arms, and his motto is the motto of the birds of passage which follow the seasons: "*Lux mea Dux*," Light leads me. Light is my leader.

The greatest happiness of a teacher is in watching the awakening of a mind, hitherto enshrouded in darkness, as the light penetrates it. It is a flower which opens.

Cities and thrones and powers
Stand in time's eye
Hardly as long as flowers
Which daily die.
But as new buds put forth
To glad new men,
So from the spent and unconsidered earth
The cities rise again.

So, as generation after generation passes back into the earth from which it came, new generations of men spring from this spent and unconsidered earth. And it is the teachers who stand between the generations, passing to each successive one that knowledge which the previous ones have gained in their brief interval of life.

By teaching, a man creates a thousand who can carry on his work. His ideas sown broadcast germinate in the fertile minds of those about him. The light, dim though it may be, shining from him will start a thousand lights in the minds of those about him. He rejoices in the use his pupils make of his ideas and teaching. He multiplies himself in them a thousand, thousand fold.

Of the seed he sows but little is fertile, and much of that little will fall in spent and unproductive soil, but some fertile seed and fertile soil will yield a wonderful harvest. One never knows when he is sowing fertile and when barren seed. He has no biometer in which he can put each seed and see if it will grow. He can tell only by planting it. Nor does he know often when he is sowing,—hence his great responsibility in sowing, to be sure at any rate that it is not the seed of weeds.

Principles are the fertilizers of the mind, the phosphate, potassium and nitrates of the intellectual harvest,—and of these principles that which states that knowledge is won by hard toil, imagination,

and experimentation, is the most valuable. This indeed is the food needed by the wheat of the farms of the mind. It is this which nourishes all the material, all the mental, and part of the spiritual civilization of the world.

This principle of winning knowledge by experimentation rather than by dialectic was nearly lost during the dark ages. Discovered and refined first by the Greeks, it was handed down as a precious fertilizer through the twelve centuries until Roger Bacon. He cherished it for the following generations, foreseeing all that it meant to the world. In our day it is still so rare that it is but the few who possess it.

And what is our reward? It is not money. We do not accumulate wealth. No one has become poorer in order that we may live in luxury. Hardship is our lot. Our reward is usually not fame; for fame is not often won by teaching. It is not power in the sense men use that word. We have no offices to bestow; we can neither exalt into nor deprive from office. But our reward is sure; and our satisfaction is great. Our reward is the gratitude of those to whom we have given light; our reward is in the approval of conscience, in doing necessary duty, in being of service to others, in having helped mankind along its way.

What a great privilege it is to be a teacher. We do not make for a man his shoes, nor his coat. We are not providing his dinner, nor keeping his body warm, nor building a roof over his head. It is our privilege to clothe, to nourish, to warm, to protect the spirit and mind rather than the body of man. What occupation can compare with this one? The minister gives a man solace and comfort at death; commerce and business provide for his bodily cares; but the far more important duty of providing him a guide, a solace, a friend, for that dark, painful, hard, and fatiguing journey through life, rests upon the teacher.

Herodotus says that the Macedonians used to mourn when a child was born, and to rejoice when death had overtaken one of their number. For, they said, so sad, so hard, so cruel is the journey of life that they wept to see one start on it, and rejoiced when one had finished it.

But in the course of time, so often has the journey been made, so many myriads of men have sprung from the mould, pressed forward and fallen back to mould again, that by the experiences of our fathers, we have learned a little of how to avoid some of its worst dangers, a philosophy to strengthen the heart, knowledge of the direction, and some faint idea of why we should press on at all costs.

It is the teacher who stands by the side of one who is entering

the race of life. He gives him a compass by which he may find his direction; the compass is the experimental method. He places a cloak about him, the cloak of knowledge; and he whispers into his ear those philosophic maxims and hopes to give him courage to bear the struggles, the despairs, and to face with a stout heart his final and foreseen defeat.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE LEAGUES OF NURSING EDUCATION

BY ANNA C. JAMME, R.N.

President National League of Nursing Education

At the annual meeting of the National League of Nursing Education, held in Kansas City during April, the plan for reorganization of State Leagues, as recommended by the Revision Committee, was adopted.

The organization plan adopted in 1912, when the name of the organization was changed from the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses to the National League of Nursing Education, has held through these years. State Leagues have been organized and their articulation with the National has been by representation of state presidents, the presidents forming the Advisory Council. In time, and as the interest in the various states developed, localities organized groups in order to hold more frequent meetings, consequently, city leagues were organized which, in many instances, formed a large membership. It then became necessary to establish a plan of organization, whereby the local leagues would have connection with the National and, on recommendation of the Revision Committee appointed to work this out, the following plan was accepted. This consists of local leagues, which are designated as sections of the State League, such sections to elect their chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, with representation in the State League by the Chairmen of the sections. The following table may serve to illustrate the connection between local and state leagues, and the representation of state leagues in the National.

National League of Nursing Education.

State Leagues (Represented in the
National by the Executive Council).

Local Sections, (Represented
in State Leagues by Chair-
men of Sections).

The question of dues was considered and, while the National Organization made no specific recommendations, the Advisory Council

suggested that dues in the local sections might consist of two dollars, one dollar of which might be paid to the State Treasurer and one dollar retained by the Local Section. It was voted by the Advisory Council that there should be a yearly per capita tax from State Leagues to the National, after January 1, 1922, of fifty cents, to replace the hitherto flat rate of ten dollars. In states where the membership is below twenty-five, it was voted that there should be a flat rate of ten dollars. The following table may serve to illustrate this arrangement of dues.

	Local Sections,—Dues \$2.00 (?)
	Per Capita Tax to State League,—
	\$1.00 (?)
	Per Capita Tax to National
	League,—50c.

This does not, however, place a nurse in membership in the National, as there is still a yearly due of \$5.00 for her individual membership in the National Organization. This plan is at variance with the plan of dues of the American Nurses' Association and is often confused with it. It may not be entirely satisfactory yet, and as the ideas of the members become more crystalized as to organization forms, we may be able to work out something that will serve us better and by which we may be able to develop more effectively our expanding activities.

Needless to say, an organization such as the National League of Nursing Education, which is to nurses what the National Education Association is to teachers, requires financial resources with which to carry on its work. Expenses of administration must necessarily increase if it is to fulfill its duties in connection with its responsibilities and possibilities. When we stop to realize what the organization has done for nursing education and in bringing up the level of professional standards, we may well feel it is worth much to every nurse and that she is directly gaining by its existence. The organization is supported by its membership fees only, which have never been sufficient for its expansion, and now that the time has arrived for it to assume its share of the obligations of Headquarters, it needs the support of its every member and of even a far greater membership. With fifteen hundred accredited schools of nursing, each with a staff of from ten to fifteen eligible nurses, and with the teaching force in Public Health work increasing, there should be at least a membership of two thousand in the National League. Can this not be obtained before the Seattle meeting, next year?

SUMMARY

SCHOOL OF NURSING	SCHOOL OF NURSING	SCHOOL OF NURSING	SCHOOL OF NURSING	SCHOOL OF NURSING
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	HEALTH, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI CINCINNATI, OHIO	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEW YORK CITY	
1919-1920	1916-1917	1917-1918	1917-1918	
17	45	49	20	
<i>High School Graduates</i>	<i>High School Graduates</i>	<i>High School Graduates</i>	<i>High School Graduates</i>	
1 yr. 2 yr. 3 yr. 4 yr. 5 yr. C. C. H. C. H. C. H. C.	1 yr. 2 yr. 3 yr. 4 yr. 5 yr. C. C. H. C. H. C. H. C.	1 yr. 2 yr. 3 yr. 4 yr. 5 yr. C. C. H. C. H. C. H. C.	1 yr. 2 yr. 3 yr. 4 yr. 5 yr. C. C. H. C. H. C. H. C.	
1 yr., Living and Tuition	1 yr., Living, books and tuition	1 yr., Living, Gym. Health Fee	1 yr., Living and tuition	
2 yr., Living and Tuition	2 yr., Living, books and tuition	2 yr., Living, Gym. Health Fee	2 yr., Living and tuition	
3 yr., Incidentals, books	3 yr., Incidentals and \$10.	3 yr., Living, fees 6 mo. Incidentals 6 mo.	3 yr., Incidentals and \$15.	
4 yr., Incidentals, books	4 yr., Incidentals	4 yr., Incidentals	4 yr., Incidentals	
5 yr., Incidentals, 6 mo. Living, Tuition 6 mo.	5 yr., Incidentals and \$5.00	5 yr., Incidentals 6 mo. Living fees 6 mo.	5 yr., Living and tuition	
Total credits for degree	114 Acad. sem credits 22 Hospital training	124 units	100 Academic sem. credits 24 Hospital training	
Degree Conferred	B.S. Diploma in Nursing	B.S. Diploma in Nursing	B.S. Diploma in Nursing	
Superintendent of School member of Faculty	Yes.	Yes	No	
Curriculum (see next page)	*C College H Hospital Practice	**College may precede or follow professional course. ***Residents of Cincinnati exempt from tuition.	† Affiliated with Presbyterian and St. Luke's Hospi- tals.	

CURRICULUM

*Courses included in the three years professional training for all students in the school.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
<i>I. College.</i>	<i>I. College.</i>	<i>I, II, and first half III. College.</i>	<i>I. College.</i>
Rhetoric-English ----- 170 15	Chemistry ----- 270 10	English ----- 6	Composition-Literature ----- 90 6
Chemistry ----- 238 15	English ----- 90 6	Chemistry ----- 10	Elementary Chemistry ----- 90 4
Foreign Language ----- 170 15	Zoology ----- 270 10	Foreign Language ----- 10	Household and Food Chemistry ----- 90 4
Physical Education ----- 102	Hygiene ----- 30 10	Physical Education ----- 2	Foreign Language ----- 90 6
	Physical Education ----- 60 0	Zoology ----- 5	Modern History ----- 90 6
<i>II. College.</i>		Hygiene ----- 5	Applied Physics ----- 90 4
Rhetoric ----- 70 6		Food and Dietetics ----- 5	Human Biology (Physi- ology) ----- 90 4
Psychology ----- 102 9	Hygiene ----- 30 12	Electives ----- 10	Physical Education ----- 60 2
Economics ----- 115 10	Physical Education ----- 60 0	Psychology ----- 3	<i>II. College.</i>
History ----- 115 10	With electives from the following: — Psychol- ogy, social science, po- litical science, history, modern language, chemistry, philosophy, English, physics, mathematics, Zoology, botany, to make total of ----- 34	Economics ----- 12	Composition - Literature 90 6
*Anatomy ----- 36 3		Anatomy ----- 4	Educational Psychology 60 4
*Physiology ----- 108 5		Physiology ----- 5	Introduction to Sociology 30 2
Bacteriology ----- 108 5		Bacteriology ----- 4	Practical Application of Sociology ----- 30 2
Physical Education ----- 102		<i>Second half III. Hospital.</i>	Anatomy ----- 45 2
<i>III. College and Hospital.</i>		*Nursing Procedures ----- 176	Elementary Materia Medica ----- 45 2
Sociology ----- 60 5		*Materia Medica ----- 16	Elementary Microbiology 45 2
Bacteriology or Elective 72 4		*History and Ethics of Nursing ----- 24	Elementary Cookery, In- valids ----- 45 2
*Pharmacology ----- 42 3		*Bandaging ----- 12	Nutrition and Dietetics ----- 45 2
Foods and Cookery ----- 120 5		*General Surgery ----- 16	Elementary Nursing ----- 30 3
*Lettering ----- 12		*Orthopedic Surgery ----- 8	Hygiene and Sanitation ----- 30 2
*History and Ethics of Nursing ----- 24		*Operating Room Tech- nique ----- 8	History of Nursing ----- 30 2
*Personal Hygiene ----- 12		*Special Senses ----- 10	Physical Education ----- 60 2
*Hospital Economy ----- 24		*General Medicine ----- 16	<i>III. and IV. Hospital.</i>
*Nursing Practice ----- 80		*Therapeutics ----- 16	*Materia Medica Includ- ing Massage ----- 30 2
*Bandaging ----- 10		*Epidemiology ----- 16	*Medical Massage and Pathology ----- 30 2
<i>IV. Hospital.</i>		*Urology and Skin ----- 12	*Surgical and Gynecol- ogical Nursing ----- 30 2
*Elementary Pathology ----- 18		*Oral Hygiene ----- 6	*Pediatric Nursing and Communicable Dis- eases ----- 30 2
*Surgical Nursing ----- 32		*Massage ----- 12	*Obstetrical Nursing ----- 30 2
*Medical Nursing, in- cluding Communica- ble Diseases and Tu- berculosis ----- 50		*Laboratory Technique ----- 6	*Nursing in Special Dis- eases and Miscellan- eous Lectures ----- 30 2

I. College.

	Credits or Hrs.	Points
Rhetoric-English	170	15
Chemistry	238	15
Foreign Language	170	15
Physical Education	102	

II. College.

Rhetoric	70	
Psychology	102	
Economics	115	
History	115	
Anatomy	36	
Physiology	108	
Bacteriology	108	
Physical Education	102	

III. College and Hospital.

Sociology	60	
Bacteriology or Elective	72	
Pharmacology	42	
Foods and Cookery	120	
Lettering	12	
History and Ethics of Nursing	24	
Personal Hygiene	12	
Hospital Economy	24	
Nursing Practice	80	
Bandaging	10	

IV. Hospital.

Elementary Pathology	18	
Surgical Nursing	32	
Medical Nursing, including Communicable Diseases and Tuberculosis	50	
Gynecology	12	
Pediatrics	16	
Massage	24	

I. College.

	Credits or Hrs.	Points
Chemistry	270	10
English	90	6
Zoology	270	10
Hygiene	30	10
Physical Education	60	0

II. College.

Hygiene	30	12
Physical Education	60	0
With electives from the following:— Psychology, social science, political science, history, modern language, chemistry, philosophy, English, physics, mathematics, Zoology, botany, to make total		34

III. Professional Programme.

History and Ethics of Nursing	15	
Personal and Hospital Hygiene	30	
Elementary principles of Nursing	45	
Elementary principles of Cookery	60	
Nursing applied to Anatomy and Physiology	135	
Solutions and Drugs	30	
Medical Nursing	45	
Surgical Nursing	30	
Coöperative Nursing Pract. (Preliminary)	672	
Coöper. Nursing Practice	624	

I., II. and first half III. College.

	Credits or Hrs.	Points
English		6
Chemistry		10
Foreign Language		10
Physical Education		2
Zoology		5
Hygiene		5
Food and Dietetics		5
Electives		10
Psychology		3
Economics		12
Anatomy		4
Physiology		5
Bacteriology		4

Second half III. Hospital.

Nursing Procedures	176	
Materia Medica	16	
History and Ethics of Nursing	24	
Bandaging	12	
General Surgery	16	
Orthopedic Surgery	8	
Operating Room Technique	8	
Special Senses	10	
General Medicine	16	
Therapeutics	16	
Epidemiology	16	
Urology and Skin	12	
Oral Hygiene	6	
Massage	12	
Laboratory Technique	6	
Pediatrics	16	
Anatomy and Diseases of Nervous System	12	

IV. and first half V. Hospital.

Pediatrics	16	
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I. College.

	Credits or Hrs.	Points
Composition-Literature	90	6
Elementary Chemistry	90	4
Zeigold and Food Chemistry	90	4
Foreign Language	90	4
Modern History	90	6
Applied Physics	90	4
Human Biology (Physiology)	90	4
Physical Education	60	2

II. College.

Composition - Literature	90	
Educational Psychology	60	
Introduction to Sociology	30	
Practical Application of Sociology	30	
Anatomy	45	
Elementary Materia Medica	45	
Elementary Microbiology	45	
Elementary Cookery, Invalids	45	
Nutrition and Dietetics	45	
Elementary Nursing	90	
Hygiene and Sanitation	30	
History of Nursing	30	
Physical Education	60	

III. and IV. Hospital.

Materia Medica Including Massage	30	
Medical Massage and Pathology	30	
Surgical and Gynecological Nursing	30	
Pediatric Nursing and Communicable Diseases	30	
Obstetrical Nursing	30	
Nursing in Special Diseases and Miscellaneous Lectures	30	
Practical work in all three in all these branches, 24 points.		

V. College.

Practical work in all three in all these branches, 24 points.		
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Gynecology 12
 *Pediatrics 16
 *Massage 24

V. Hospital and College

*Obstetrics 14
 *Pediatrics 16
 *Hygiene and Public Health 15
 *Nervous and Mental 15
 *Diet in Disease 12
 *Special Senses 12
 *Skin and Venereal Diseases 12
 *Special Therapeutics 6
 *Professional Problems and Special Lectures 15

Public Health Course or other specialization.

25 credits must be taken in the senior college during the fifth year.

*Cooperative Nursing Pract. (Preliminary)---672
 *Coop. Nursing Practice.624

IV. Professional Programme.

*Orthopedics, Genito-Urinary Diseases, surgery and Gynecology 30
 *Mechano-Therapy 25
 *Pediatrics and Contagion 30
 *Bacteriology 60
 *Elementary Psychology 45
 *Elementary Sociology 60
 *Pharmacology and Therapeutics 30
 *Nutrition 75
 *Coop. Nursing Pract. 1456

V. Professional Programme.

*Pathology and Internal Medicine 30
 *Special Diseases 30
 *Obstetrical Nursing 15
 *Preventive Medicine, Industrial and Community Hygiene 30
 *Mental Diseases and Mental Hygiene 30
 *Public Health Nursing 30
 *Cooperative Nursing Practice 2080

Electives:

*Public Health Nursing and Administration 60
 *Invalid Occupation 30
 *Teaching Principles and Practice 30
 *Nursing Methods 30
 *Nursing School Organization and Administration 30
 *Cooperative Nursing Practice 416

With further electives.

of Nervous System.... 12
 IV. and first half V. Hospital.

*Pediatrics 16
 *Obstetrics and Gynecology 20
 *Mental Diseases 16
 *Public Health and Sanitation 32
 *Social and Professional Subjects 8
 *Emergency and First Aid 6
 *Practical Nursing Hygiene and Therapy 16
 *Invalid Occupation 10
 *Ethics 8
 *Nursing Procedures 16

Final Half-Year College.

16 units including 9 units up per division work arranged with reference to branch of nursing student desires.

*Practical work in all three in all these branches, 24 points.

V. College.

***A. Teaching and Supervision in Schools of Nursing.

Education 2e and 2b---Principles of Teaching 60 4
 Education B3 and B4---History of Education. 60 4
 Education 170---Teaching of Nursing Principles and Methods. 30 2
 Education 170x---Teaching Practice. 30 2
 Education 171---The Curriculum in Schools of Nursing 30 2
 Nursing 182---Supervision in Hospitals and Training Schools. 30 2
 Biology 63---Applied Biology 30 4
 Hygiene 75 --- Sanitary Science 30 2
 With electives to make total of 24 points.

***B. Public Health Nursing.

Nursing 41---Principles of Public Health Nursing 30 2
 Nursing 143 and 144---Child Hygiene. 60 4
 Nursing 145---Control of Communicable Disease 30 2
 Hygiene 175---Sanitary Science 30 2
 Hygiene 176---Industrial Hygiene 15 1
 Hygiene 177 --- Public Health Administration 30 2
 Household Economics 79 --- Introduction to Household Economics. 30 2
 Hygiene 178-180---Mental Hygiene 30 2
 Social Science 87---Principles of Modern Social Work 30 2
 With field work and other electives to make total of 24 points.

***Either A or B is Elected.

NURSE EDUCATORS' INSTITUTE

An institute for the teaching body of the schools of nursing in the state of Ohio was held at the Miami Valley Hospital School of Nursing, Dayton, Ohio, beginning June 27 and closing July 2. Over seventy women, representing the sixty registered nursing schools in the state of Ohio were present to discuss and to make plans for the teaching and standardization of nursing procedures. This was the first meeting of its kind in the state and was organized through the efforts of Ida M. Hickox, Chief Examiner of Nurses in Ohio.

Demonstrations of methods in the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology, History of Nursing, Ethics, Personal Hygiene, Bacteriology, Pediatrics, Obstetrics, Dietetics, and Practical Nursing Procedures were given by instructors from the different schools in the state. The educational problems of the small schools as well as those of the large ones were discussed. Professor Slutz of the Morain School of Dayton addressed the Institute, in a short series of lectures, on Psychology and Teaching Principles.

The two points emphasized at the Institute were (1) the importance of correlating the different subjects as well as the correlation of theory and practice; (2) the desirability of establishing a credit system for both theory and practice in schools of nursing.

The success of the Institute was unquestioned. The desire was expressed that such a gathering be held yearly. A committee was appointed to present the project to the Ohio State League of Nursing Education for its further development.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS OF NURSING

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF
NURSING EDUCATION

(Continued from page 716, July JOURNAL)

VII. SUMMARY OF COURSES IN A FEW EXISTING UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

This summary is added for the purpose of showing the different ways in which this problem has been worked out in a few schools or departments, operating under different conditions.

While it is desirable that more of such experiments be carried out, it is important that they be based from the beginning on sound principles. These first university schools of nursing will pretty well decide the question of whether we are going to win an honorable and respected position in the university family or are going to be looked upon as a kind of poor relation, and taken in more or less on sufferance. The only way to decide that is to build solidly from the beginning and to see that our students and our staffs compare favorably with those of any other department in the university.

The following summary refers only to the combined academic and professional course. Numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., refer to the years. Letters "C" and "H" indicate whether the student is at the college or the hospital during these different years.

DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

*Director, Department of Nursing, American Red Cross
Washington, D. C.*

NURSING EX-SERVICE MEN

Looming larger than any other public duty or patriotic privilege at the present moment in the world of nursing is the problem of the disabled ex-service man. With the passing over by the War Risk Insurance of the care of the disabled soldiers to the United States Public Health Service and the later extension of the use of the Army and Navy Hospitals for this purpose, there has resulted a shortage of personnel in the nursing corps of these three departments. Nurses are greatly needed at the present time. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 ex-service men are in hospitals and that many thousands more are in need of such care. The Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, up to July 1st, had been asked to fill 450 vacancies and in furtherance of this end, the Director of the National Red Cross Nursing Service is sending out a special appeal to every nurse enrolling in the Red Cross, with each appointment card and badge.

The letter quotes the regulation in the War Manual, defining the relation of the Red Cross Nursing Service to the Army, (the same ruling also applying to the Navy). In order that the purposes of enrollment in the Red Cross may be fully understood, an extract from this ruling is herewith inserted:

The enrolled nurses of the American Red Cross Nursing Service will constitute the reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, AND IN TIME OF WAR OR OTHER EMERGENCY MAY WITH THEIR OWN CONSENT BE ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. When the emergency necessitating the employment of reserve nurses is imminent the Surgeon General will request the proper office of the Red Cross Society to nominate from among the enrolled nurses qualified for the work to be done as many as the Surgeon General may deem necessary to enable him to choose those for assignment to active duty.

(a) When called into active service they will be subject to all the established rules and regulations for the government of the Nurse Corps, and will receive the pay and allowances of nurses on the regular list.

(b) A reserve nurse will not be relieved from active service except by order or authority of the Surgeon-General. Except in case of misconduct she will, if she so desires, be furnished travel orders to her home before the order of relief shall take effect.

That the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy are thus permitted to call upon the American Red Cross for nurses in time of peace, for what they may consider sufficient reason, as well as in

time of war, is plainly indicated in this regulation as is also the fact that no nurse is required to serve except voluntarily.

A special communication is also being sent to the Division Directors of Nursing, suggesting ways of interesting enrolled nurses in this service. Red Cross Committees will also be urged to canvass the enrollments for volunteers.

The regular enrollment for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps is for three years. For this emergency, however, shorter periods ranging from six months to a year, according to the Department, will be acceptable. The United States Public Health Service desires that nurses remain eighteen months, although resignations will be considered and accepted during this period for what may be deemed sufficient reasons.

We believe that it would be a serious commentary upon the patriotism of the nurses of this country if they failed to meet this demand. It is easy to be patriotic during active hostilities, but the aftermath of the war is sometimes more tragic than war itself. We also believe that if this great need is known, the nurses will respond, and while it is not compulsory, and no nurse will be considered a slacker if she is not able to do so because of personal obligations or the importance of the position that she is filling, we venture to present to the nurses of America the facts as above outlined. Six months or a year dedicated to this most patriotic and sacred of obligations will never be regretted, while from the professional viewpoint, a year's service with a department of the United States Government should prove an asset to any nurse, particularly to the younger nurses. Such service offers an unusual opportunity to become familiar with governmental systems and also affords a training in military procedure which every Red Cross Nurse should possess.

Particulars will be furnished by the Red Cross Division Directors of Nursing or by National Headquarters. As the nurses of the United States met to the fullest measure their duty to the military forces during the war, we feel sure, now that the soldier—broken in body and in spirit—needs them more than ever before, they will respond to this call.

PUEBLO

Never, in time of peace, was the value of the nurse more graphically demonstrated than in the case of flood-stricken Pueblo. Though the public press and moving pictures have told to the outside world the story of the great disaster and the equally great response by the relief agencies of the country in helping the plucky little western city to rehabilitate itself, little has been said of how the nursing

profession marshalled the forces of science and sanitation to put to rout confusion, panic, disease, and the ills that follow when every modern convenience of a great city has broken down.

Our nurses filled a need that could not have been supplied by any other type of personnel,

writes Ethel G. Pinder, Director of Nursing Service for the South-western Division of the American Red Cross, under date of June 23rd.

their spirit was splendid. Through the War Department, Colonel Hamrock, of the State Constabulary, authorized an adjacent Army Post to hold itself in readiness to meet any call.

The commanding officer of Fitzsimmons Hospital recruited a unit of twelve doctors and twenty-six nurses and sent them to Pueblo. This unit was the first to arrive. They established at once 250 beds to meet the existing flood problems; their equipment consisting of field kitchen, cots and tents obtained from the State Troops. The Red Cross, which had been officially authorized to take command of the relief work, was requested to cooperate with the United States Public Service by organizing a unit of Public Health Nurses, of whom ten had arrived in Pueblo at the same time as the Fitzsimmons Hospital Unit.

The American Red Cross prepared tent accommodations for between 2,000 and 2,500 people, but only about 1,500 of these accommodations had been used up to the time of Miss Pinder's writing. However, as fast as the United States Public Health Service doctors condemned homes, the people would register with the Red Cross, leaving their crowded temporary quarters with friends.

For one full week every nurse who had volunteered under Miss Pinder served without pay. No service was too onerous, no task too menial, no responsibility too overwhelming for them. That they cooperated to their fullest capacity with the health officers of Pueblo in making the city sanitary is clearly indicated in Miss Pinder's detailed reports of their labors. Obviously one of the first precautions consisted in ridding the city as quickly as possible of decaying organic matter and in warning the people against consuming tainted food and water. These nurses, therefore, served cheerfully as scavengers, wading through mud and filth above their high leather top boots and even climbing trees and ruined houses in the process of locating and reporting dead animals and salvaging venturesome children. This latter service was doubtless one of the most valuable contributions to public safety, for before the advent of the nurses, these juvenile looters from all sections of the city, particularly from the unflooded areas, had roamed blissfully through mud and debris, delving elbow deep in filth in search of submerged candy and decaying fruit. Two of the nurses, who had been especially zealous in rescuing these little explorers from the menace of pestilence were instrumental in getting

the health officers to issue proclamations restricting all children, whether alone or accompanied by adults, from the flooded areas.

"Such work," concludes Miss Pinder, "added to the teaching of sanitary principles, as the boiling of all water, draining of premises, taking care of the general sanitation, reporting of stagnant pools and dead animals to the proper authorities, but above all, the kindly teaching of these poor stricken people, was the privilege of our public health nurses."

ITEMS

Under the auspices of the *International Review of the Red Cross*, published in Geneva, Switzerland, the speech on nursing conditions in Europe, recently delivered by Miss Noyes in Kansas City, Mo., at the annual convention of the National League of Nursing Education, has been translated into French. "Nursing in Europe" is the title which has been given to this translation, which will be widely circulated in this country and abroad.

Katrina Hertzner, Chief Nurse of the United States Navy Nurse Corps, severed her official connection with the American Red Cross on July 1st, 1921, having been withdrawn by the Navy. For the time being she will be stationed in Washington. The work performed so painstakingly by Miss Hertzner for more than four years in connection with the enrollment of nurses for the Navy will be carried on by the Red Cross through the regular channels of the Nursing Service.

THE NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL NURSES' ASSOCIATION was organized in November, 1915, with eleven nurses present. Today the association has a membership of over two hundred. This membership includes not only nurses in the New England States, but New York, Tennessee, Colorado and the Province of New Brunswick. Four months after organization, the Constitution and By-laws were adopted. Since that time there have been a few amendments. In 1920, it was voted to allow nurses, doing part time industrial nursing or supervisors of such nurses, also those of the active members who marry and still wish to retain an interest in the association, to join as associate members. In 1921, it was voted to occasionally include as an honorary member a lay woman who is signally interested in industrial nursing. Florence Swift Wright was an honorary member of the association. The New England Industrial Nurses' Association has the distinction of being the first organization of its kind; and has helped to organize three industrial nurses' associations in various parts of the country. The objects of the association are to discuss industrial problems; to exchange ideas; work toward standardization and to stimulate through the work of the association, not only the enthusiasm of its members, but also the interest of the general public, and particularly of employers, to a fuller understanding, that the activities of the nurses should constitute an important department in an up-to-date industrial organization, to develop through discussion efficient and practical standards for use by the nurse in industry, including the methods of furthering the prevention of illness and accidents; and the personal and professional qualifications of the nurse.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

THE OCCIDENTAL GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF KOREA

BY ERMEL H. BUTTS

Pyeong Yang, Korea

The Occidental Graduate Nurses' Association of Korea held its annual meeting at the Severance Hospital, Seoul, Korea, May 9-12. This Association is composed of graduates from America, Canada, and Australia,—about forty in number.

The first session was devoted to business. In the afternoon, several interesting papers were read, one of the best being one on "Pioneer Nursing in Korea," written by Mrs. Underwood, one of the first doctors in Korea. At the evening session, a round table was conducted, the topics for discussion being "How Shall We Influence More Young Women to Take Nurse Training?" "Shorter Hours for Nurses," "How Can We Strengthen Our Nurse Training Courses?" One would hardly realize that she was in Korea, where hospital work is not thirty years old, but would think she was attending a convention in the United States or Canada. It was interesting to learn that some hospitals were adopting the eight-hour day for nurses and were giving a preliminary training of six months of theoretical work. The whole meeting was most valuable.

On Thursday afternoon, a garden party was given, at which the Korean doctors, their wives, and the Korean nurses were our guests. On Thursday evening the most unique session of the whole convention was held. A large public meeting was held in honor of Florence Nightingale's 101st birthday anniversary. At eight o'clock, the meeting opened by a pipe organ solo. This is the only pipe organ in Korea. The doors of the church opened and the nurses in uniform marched down the aisle.

The Occidental nurses came first, in their white uniforms, and there were no two graduates from the same hospital. Then came the graduate Korean nurses in white uniforms, followed by the student nurses from Severance Hospital and East Gate Hospital. These Korean nurses had blue uniforms and white aprons and caps. A large number of Korean nurses from the Government Hospital followed these, and last, seventy Japanese nurses dressed in kimonos, and wearing wooden sandals. Never before had such a large number of nurses met in Korea. An interesting programme was given in English, Korean and Japanese.

The Convention closed on Friday and each one of the nurses

returned to her work feeling that she had gained much help and inspiration from meeting with others who had similar problems.

The following officers were elected: President, Ethel H. Butts; vice-president, Esther Shields; secretary, Zola Payne; treasurer, Miriam Fox; editorial secretary, Vera Ingerson.

ITEMS

International Training Course for Public Health Nurses.—In view of the excellent results obtained this year by the International Training Course of Public Health Nurses at the University of London, the League of Red Cross Societies has decided to organize a new course next year at Bedford College for Women which, like King's College for Women, where the first course was held, is a part of the University of London. The course will begin on October 7, 1921.

Nineteen nurses, representing eighteen countries, attended the first course. Nurses from Japan, China and New Zealand have already been inscribed for the new course, and many other inscriptions are expected. As was the case last year, national Red Cross Societies, members of the League, have been requested to offer scholarships to enable Red Cross nurses to take this course.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NURSING WORLD

III. LINDA RICHARDS

BIRTHPLACE: A small town near Potsdam, N. Y. **PARENTAGE:** English. **PRESENT POSITION:** Retired. **EDUCATION:** High School. **GRADUATE OF:** First graduate of the New England Hospital Training School for Nurses, Boston, Mass. **POST-GRADUATE WORK:** Spent several months in the hospitals of England and Scotland and during this time visited Florence Nightingale at her London home and at Lee Hurst. **POSITIONS HELD:** Night superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, when this school was in its infancy; organized the Training School of the Massachusetts General Hospital; organized the Training School for nurses, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass., being connected with this school for eight years; Missionary to Japan under the American Board of Missions for five years and organized the first schools of nursing in Japan. Following her return from Japan, Miss Richards was director of visiting nursing in Philadelphia; organized the Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Superintendent of the New England Hospital, Boston, Mass.; reorganized the Training School of the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School, Hartford, Conn.; reorganized the School for Nurses of the Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Superintendent of Nurses at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., during the time that Mary E. P. Davis was superintendent of the hospital; organized School of Nursing, Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, Mass.; organized School of Nursing, Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Mass.; reorganized School of Nursing, Kalamazoo State Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich. Retired at the end of the ten and one-half years spent in organizing training schools in connection with hospitals for the insane. It was at this time that the character of the nursing staff was changed from that of attendants to nurses trained in their special work with generous affiliation with general hospitals to round out their preparation. **AUTHOR OF:** Reminiscences of America's First Trained Nurse.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

A. M. CARR, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR
National Organization for Public Health Nursing

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION AFFECTS PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The past year has been a very difficult one for all public health and welfare associations as well as for business agencies. The general financial depression has in many instances made it difficult for people to continue their generous contributions to voluntary agencies. The national organizations, representing a less immediate and a less tangible form of service, have naturally and more or less logically, been considered after local requests have been met.

The great emphasis placed upon public health immediately following the armistice, and the consequent rapid increase in the number of public health nurses required by this public health programme, created most unusual demands upon the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. To ignore these demands and to follow the *laissez faire* policy, meant forfeiting the opportunity to guide this rapid development and, following the advice of sound business men, the activities of the Association were increased. This increase in the work involved a deficit at the end of the year 1920. At that time it was impossible to foresee the financial crisis of this year, and the officers of the Organization were still urged by the business men interested in the work, that to retrench at once was an unwise business policy.

However, a campaign for lay membership was started with the hope of obtaining a large number of citizens to become members of the Organization with annual dues of five dollars. After a few months it became evident that this membership campaign could not be counted upon for the immediate support of the work. Nevertheless, it is still believed that a large membership with small annual dues represents the most democratic and the soundest financial basis upon which to build, and while the results of the campaign have been less substantial than were anticipated, they are not, in spite of that fact, discouraging. The membership campaign will be continued for an indefinite period, with firm belief in the soundness of the plan.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors in April, it was voted to reduce the programme to a point which represented the assured income of the organization and to develop, as the financial resources increased. This new programme, which involves a material reduction in the office staff and a consequent reduction in activities, was put

into effect June 1st. Through the generosity of one of the staunchest friends of the Organization, the entire debt has been paid. While the present programme represents a curtailment of established activities, there is a hope and a firm belief that it will be possible to reestablish these activities within a reasonable time.

The work has been guided with conviction and sincerity, with strength of purpose and aspiration which have resulted in definite achievements. From all definite achievements, several debatable points always challenge. An organization forced into rapid growth must face reorganization in the same manner in which rapidly growing trees must be pruned. While there has been rational justification for this rapid growth, so also is reconstruction a normal and healthful process in forestry, in business, and in public health nursing organizations.

HEALTH LITERATURE

Within the last two or three years a great deal of literature of very varying degrees of excellence, has been produced on the increasingly popular subject of public health. Much of this is in pamphlet or reprint form, with the qualities that appeal to the student nurse, brevity and simplicity. Also much of this material contains something too seldom found in textbooks on the shelves of training school libraries—a vital element of human interest and dramatic appeal, together with the stimulating realization to the student that hard-won knowledge actually produces intensely interesting results.

The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, through its library service, has gathered by process of careful selection and elimination a collection of reprint and pamphlet material on all phases of public health. These can be purchased at very moderate cost and many of them would be of interest to student nurses. The library has also published a pamphlet, "Reading Lists," which gives lists of books and pamphlets on School Nursing, Tuberculosis, Industrial Welfare, Child Welfare, Mental Hygiene, etc. It also contains an appendix giving a list of bureaus and organizations publishing reports and bulletins. We suggest that superintendents of training schools send to us for our list of available pamphlets and reprints and also for the reading lists.

An interesting book—a Manual for Health Visitors and Infant Welfare Workers, one of a series of Modern Clinic Manuals—has recently been published in London. It is edited by Mrs. Enid Eve, who has been connected with the Ministry of Health, and has herself been a Chief Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector. A number of men and women prominent in public health have contributed to this small

volume. Mrs. Eve, in describing the origin and evolution of the Health Visitor, tells us that the first woman sanitary inspector, the precursor of the health visitor, was appointed twenty-seven years ago. Earlier than this, in 1870, the City Council of Glasgow appointed four "general visitors" to advise inhabitants of tenement house how to keep their dwellings clean and sanitary. These first "visitors" were given the same rights of entry and power over nuisances as men inspectors. Later, women sanitary inspectors were employed in a number of towns and London boroughs, "infant visiting" being included in the duties of many. A new class of official, however, began to develop and be appointed in increasing numbers, distinguished more or less from the women sanitary inspectors. The name health visitor applied to this class, Mrs. Eve tells us, was introduced partly to show some differentiation of duties, but perhaps mainly to give local authorities the chance of reducing their salaries. The result seems naturally to have been a lowering of the status of the woman health official, besides an unfortunate mix-up of the more highly educated and socially minded pioneer woman sanitary inspector, the district and school nurse, and the health visitor. The district nurse, often with no qualifications or training for this type of work, was employed in large numbers in a dual capacity. The result has been a confusion of several varieties of worker, ranging from women sanitary inspectors to fully trained and only partially trained nurses, certificated midwives, and health visitors appointed years ago, who have continued to hold office without any technical qualifications. Out of this chaos have come the regulations cited as Health Visitors' Training Regulations, 1919, drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Health, which provide for a special course of professional training. It is recognized "that the three years' training for the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board is of value to a health visitor; but these courses do not cover many of the functions which a health visitor may be expected to perform." The courses of study in the Outline of Regulations, which will be recognized by the Board of Education, must be conducted by, or in close association with, a university institution. The scheme of training provides for theoretical instruction and practical work in about equal proportions. It is expected that when sufficient time has elapsed to establish the requisite study courses and a sufficient supply of trained health visitors has been secured, appointments will be given by local authorities only to those who have qualified according to the new Regulations. The rest of this interesting book gives details of the new scheme, relations with the Medical Officers of Health, and other doctors, plans for municipal

work, county and rural health work and specialized forms of health work.

ITEMS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—During the week of May 1st, Brooklyn held a Health Week which began with talks on health subjects at the Sunday evening services of the churches in all sections of the city. At the same time, the New York State Medical Society held its 115th annual meeting. The Public Health Exposition, in connection with the meeting, was a novelty this year and was held during four days in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The health and welfare organizations with particularly interesting booths were: The American Red Cross, the American Society for the Control of Cancer, the Brooklyn Hospital, the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Health, the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Long Island College Hospital, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the National League for Women's Service, the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, and the Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn. It was considered one of the largest health exhibits ever shown, and during the four days and nights approximately 100,000 persons, including members of the medical profession, as well as laymen, attended the exhibition.

One of the most interesting features was the exhibit of the Visiting Nurse Association, which desired to place the work vividly before the Brooklyn public, and a novel plan was worked out, with the assistance of an artist, to have a continuous picture of the nurse in action. A large frame was placed on a raised platform. The inner side of the frame was encircled with electric lights and stretched across the front was a piece of black net to soften the effect. The background represented the front entrance of a tenement house. The doorway, painted green, contrasted well with the red brick walls, making an artistic setting. In the frame a nurse, in full uniform, posed with hand raised in the act of knocking. So well did the nurses simulate inanimate figures that the interested onlookers were deceived by the illusion until the nurse walked out of the frame. The nurses posed in turn throughout the afternoon and evening during the four days of the exhibit. There was always a large, interested audience and a keen desire on the part of most observers to know more about the work of the Association and how the nurse could be secured. The visiting nurse was visualized forever in the minds of the Brooklyn public and from a publicity standpoint it was a great success. The booth was donated by the New York State Medical Society, to the Association, which reduced materially the cost of the exhibit. The entire expenditure was less than \$30. At the close of the exposition, it was conceded that the entire State Medical Society exhibit had been a success and it is hoped that it will be repeated year by year in the various cities where the meeting is held.

A VACATION SUGGESTION

If you are going to drink water in the country, get your druggist to give you a bottle containing a solution of one grain of full strength chlorinated lime to 40 drops of water. Then 10 drops of this solution put into a quart of water and allowed to stand for at least two hours will make that water safe for drinking.

—From June Health Bureau Bulletin, Rochester, N. Y.

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

ALICE SHEPARD GILMAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

[The following article contains a new idea for the preliminary student and one which, if the result is successful, is of vital importance to the administrator of the school. The demerit system has been given a trial in one school of nursing and we present the subject hoping that the idea which it embodies may be of value to others.]

THE DEMERIT SYSTEM

BY MABEL E. HOFFMAN, R.N.

Practical Instructor, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

The preliminary students of the Rochester General Hospital had, for the first time in the history of the school, the privilege of working under an honor and a demerit system during the first three months of their training. It was indeed an experiment, for the instructors as well as the students, but it proved to be of such value that everyone felt that the time, energy and thought given to working out such a system, had been well spent.

The spirit that was created through friendly competition among the probationers was indeed inspiring, and it seemed for those three months, that a new stimulus had been added to the training of these young women. As this was the first attempt to work with a demerit system in the training of the nurse, it can only be hoped that the many mistakes that we have made, and the attempts to improve our system, will be of real value to anyone who makes a similar attempt.

The question immediately arises, Why did we start such a system? The answer is, that by its use, we hoped to stimulate a greater interest in theoretical and practical work, and to encourage the students to keep up their interest and enthusiasm during the three months, which time so often becomes rather tiresome and long before it expires. The enthusiasm which the nurses manifested in this new plan, and the manner in which it was carried through, were indeed most gratifying to all concerned. There was considerable interest and curiosity aroused in our midst, as we simply attempted this with our hopes high, and gave little thought to the obstacles that were sure to arise, but we assured ourselves that we would meet them as they came.

In planning this system we did not strive to bind the students down by innumerable "do's" and "don'ts," but aimed principally to place before them certain stipulations that needed to be heeded each day of their training as pupils, in order to keep up the even and

unmarred finish which so often is lacking. The requirements made in the outline were such that every student nurse could be held up to the same principles. Nothing was there that was not needed in the discipline of a student nurse, and were we to adopt such a plan in our schools, I am sure they would have a higher standard and there would be elimination of some of the criticisms that we constantly hear. It is nothing more nor less than a constant checking up of the students in their work and conduct, keeping before them the necessity for such measures and making each one feel her part in making this plan a success.

As with every other system that calls for competition, we arranged to have a reward of merit given to the student or students holding the highest average in Theory, Practice and Ward work, who had also escaped any demerit marks during the term of three months. Little did we appreciate at the time we planned this, the tremendous amount of work it would necessitate in order to have no partiality shown and have the right person or persons rewarded for their fitness.

The system consisted of outlining eight different prerequisites, the failure to carry out such, warranting a demerit mark. The plan was explained fully in detail to the students at the time of entrance and they realized what their responsibility would be in order to have this a success. At the end of every week the marks were posted on a large card on the bulletin board in the Nurses' Home. Here the older nurses were able to follow the students' work and conduct, thereby giving them some idea of their progress in the school. The student receiving two or three demerit marks during the week was without a doubt the student doing poor work on the wards and in class, while the nurse having empty spaces after her name was one of the best. It was most interesting to observe the effect of a demerit mark upon the student's peace of mind. I have had pupils come to me and say that they dreaded to have the rest of the school know that they had an untidy room or that they had been discourteous to a visitor on the ward. They strived to live up to the highest mark in order to be among the honor students. This was not only true in such conditions as the above, but it proved to be of the same value in their class work. Their lesson assignments were always prepared before class and if not, a very good explanation was necessary in order to avoid a demerit mark. Their personal appearance, which is so essential in the nurse, was emphasized. Uniform inspection was held at least twice a week, either inspecting them as a group or taking them individually, when they were least aware of it. Our one aim was to enforce these stipulations so rigidly that everything would tend to become habitual

to them,—they liked to wear clean aprons, they enjoyed tidy rooms, they realized the advantage of keeping up the lesson assignments, and the desirability of courtesy to graduate nurses.

When the marks were finally assembled, there were eight students whose marks were above 90 per cent and these were listed as honor students. From this group of eight, we chose three who seemed to stand out as the very best prepared in all respects for the nursing profession. Two of the students so honored were given prizes. It was regretted that the remainder of the class could not have been given something as a token of appreciation for their efforts and the successful completion of their preliminary term.

The day on which the students received their caps, they held class-day exercises and had as their guests their parents and friends. The exercises were held in the Nurses' Home and the programme consisted of musical and dance numbers, reading of the class history, class prophecy, singing of class song and the welcoming of the class into the school proper. In the afternoon the class held a picnic at the lake and to this also they invited their friends. It proved to be a very enjoyable occasion and seemed a fitting climax for such a busy day.

Some one may say that the social side in the students' life is over emphasized; that the students forget their real mission and that they should settle down to the practical side and apply themselves to their work and to their studies. True it is that the social side may be stressed too much, but what we aim to do and what every school should aim to do, is to have an even balance between the two, and make the hard work on the ward become an appetizer for the recreation that follows. We can hold the students on the ward to the detailed and difficult procedures and get good results, even though we allow a goodly amount of recreation, so long as we do it in the right way.

So far we have shown the value of such a scheme; now let us turn to some of the improvements that we can make in the outline, having learned by experience some of the faults and some new suggestions that we may include in the future.

First, each student should have a typewritten copy of the demerit system, with each one of the prerequisites in printed form. This would serve as a daily reminder and would give each one a keener personal interest.

Second, instead of having each offense count as one demerit mark, we should increase the number of marks for various offences according to their grossness. For example, failure to be present at morning chapel would warrant one demerit mark, while being discourteous to a head nurse would give five demerit marks, and so on.

This would tend to create a greater amount of competition and also would make a distinction between minor and major offences.

It is hoped that any one who tries such a scheme in her school, will contribute to the cause and perhaps in the future we will have a system that will be invaluable in the training of the preliminary students.

The chart used in our school was ruled in columns on a single sheet. The headings of the columns were as follows, the numbers indicating the number of demerits finally adopted: Tardiness at Classes without Sufficient Reason, 2; Repeated Failure to Have Lesson Assignments, 3; Absence from Morning Chapel, 1; Untidy Appearance of Pupil's Room, 4; Untidy Personal Appearance, 4; Unsatisfactory Conduct of Pupil while on or off Duty, 10; Lack of courtesy to Physicians, Graduates, Pupil Nurses, Patients, Visitors, or Classmates, 5; General Attitude toward Work and Associates, 8. At the left hand side of the sheet, from top to bottom, were the students' names.

HOW DOCTORS MAY BEST HELP RELIEVE THE SHORTAGE OF NURSES

"If every physician in the state will look his responsibilities in this matter squarely in the face and attempt to get one of the best educated, best bred and most capable women in his county interested in nursing right away, he will be performing a great public service."—From the *Kentucky Medical Journal*.

FROM THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE CALENDAR

"In dwelling upon the vital importance of sound observation, it must never be lost sight of what observation is for. It is not for the sake of piling up miscellaneous information or curious facts, but for the sake of saving life and increasing health and comfort."

"Let no one ever depend upon fumigations, 'disinfectants,' and the like, for purifying the air. The offensive thing, not its smell, must be removed. I wish all disinfecting fluids invented made such an 'abominable smell' that they forced you to open the windows and to admit fresh air. That would be a useful invention."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer in care of publication.

THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dear Editor: I remember, while attending the Convention of the American Nurses' Association in Atlanta, a year ago, sitting next to a chief nurse at one of the meetings and asking her the usual question, "Where are you from?" The reply was, "Deming, New Mexico." "Oh," I said, "Away down there!" That was about all I knew of it, and I never thought that I would ever see that far-away place. The unexpected always happens in the Government service, and with what blank dismay I read my orders, a few months later, for Fort Bayard, fifty miles from Deming. I spent the year previous to starting westward in the Carolinas, and the trip through Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas was most interesting. From the lovely foliage of North Carolina to the lowlands of Louisiana, then again into the mountains and across the desert, then a rise again to 6,040 feet above sea level. To one who has never been on the desert, the vastness seems almost overwhelming, and she begins to realize nature's real beauty. Just at first one's most conscious feeling is one of smallness and loneliness. I began to wonder how far away Fort Bayard was. El Paso is the last large city one passes through, then the Rio Grande is crossed and one is in New Mexico. At Bayard, an ambulance met me and we started on a ride which was just a little more desert, and again I wondered, "Where is Fort Bayard?" Very soon, in the distance, I saw red roofs and lovely green trees and in a very few minutes the hospital grounds. The hospital is a small town in itself, having a population of over 2,000, with 216 buildings, a school house, amusement hall, hotel, post exchange, laundry, commissary, and, of course, the Red Cross houses. The reservation consists of twenty-three square miles, having within its confines farms, orchards, and a forest reserve. The patients are wholly tuberculous and, as we average over 900 at all times, we are very busy. Our nurses come from all parts of the country, and, with a few exceptions, as is always the case, are contented girls. For those who enjoy outdoor life, every opportunity is offered. A great many of us have our own horses. We have our own corral and are able to purchase forage at a nominal price. Such wonderful trails for riding! There are good roads for those who like to gallop, and mountain trails at their best through the canyons for the more venturesome. Some are excellent campers; saddlebags are filled, extra gunnysacks tied on, and away we go. Our riding habits and "fiery steeds" perhaps would not pass muster in Central Park, but, oh, the good times we have! Girls who have always just "dressed up" when off duty, soon get the outdoor habit here and in a short time are found to be the proud owners of horses, and are leading the crowd, with coffee pots and frying pans dangling from their horses' saddles. For those who do not care for riding, there are picnics, dancing once a week, and movies every night. Our commanding officer, Colonel Whitledge, has no equal, we think. Although we try not to bother him any more than we can help, he is always ready and willing to help us out in our troubles, (and there are very few of them), and to advise us and to look after our welfare. We have an excellent mess at our own quarters, and can have all the food for picnics and parties that we want. The quarters are comfortable and more improvements are to be made this summer in the matters of sleeping porches, and a house for night nurses, also a tennis court. We are

isolated. I shall not try to deny that fact, but I have lived in many a city that did not offer a bit more amusement. Our nearest town is Silver City, eleven miles away, and the Colonel gives us the best transportation the station affords. We have never lost our annual leaves. Los Angeles is just 24 hours' ride, and El Paso is but 150 miles distant. The opportunity to get home by accompanying a patient comes once in a while. Five nurses have gone in that way this year. One does not know how good it is to get away from a city and to see how much there is of interest in a place like this until it is tried. I came here in August, last year. To be uncomfortable on account of heat is unknown. I have never slept without a blanket, even indoors, from the day I landed. And such weather! One can plan months ahead to go anywhere. Every morning our eyes open to the glorious sunshine. Come to New Mexico for a year, you city girls. You will never regret the move. Join the U. S. Public Health Service, which does more for its nurses than does any other organization. We still take care of "The Boys."

Fort Bayard, N. M.

A. P. C.

RECRUITING

The Professional Students' Committee organized by the Y. W. C. A., which includes representatives from the Pacific Coast Field Committee of the Y. W. C. A., the American Red Cross and the leading schools of nursing of San Francisco, planned a series of entertainments to promote interest in nursing as a vocation. The first of the series was a party to the seniors of the high schools of the city, given at the charming home of one of the friends of this movement. About a hundred girls accepted the invitation. A picnic supper was served by student nurses from Stanford University, University of California, Children's Hospital, St. Luke's and San Francisco Hospitals. During the evening "stunts" were given by the student nurses of these schools, showing many interesting pictures of the life of a student in a school of nursing. These showed various phases of the student's career, from the first interview with the principal of the school, which brought out many interesting facts regarding the course of study, tuition, living conditions, opportunities for recreation, hours on duty, etc., to the days preceding graduation, when plans were being made for the future, suggesting many of the opportunities of service for the graduate of today. Much interest was shown, especially in the five-year course which is being given in the universities, leading to a B.S. degree and a diploma in nursing. As many of the students tell us their mothers disapprove of their entering the schools of nursing, it was thought advisable to get in touch with the mothers of high school girls. To accomplish this, a tea was given for them at The Century Club, where Dr. Luce of Mills College gave a most inspiring talk on "The Opportunities in Nursing for the High School and College Graduate." The film, "Following in the Footsteps of Florence Nightingale" was also shown. The third in the series of entertainments was planned for the members of the Y. W. C. A. Business Girls' Club. This was given in the Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. Building by the student nurses from the University of California, San Francisco, and Franklin Hospitals and the Army School of Nursing. A "Vision of the Student Nurse of 2021" made us feel that the life of the nurse in the future would be very easy compared with that of the present. The importance of recreation in the life of a student nurse was shown by the school songs, the dancers from the sunny South and far off India and Japan. Many of the unique experiences of the Army Hospital were shown, including taking the oath of allegiance, military drill, transfers from one post to another with all the joy of travel mingled with the sorrow of leaving one's friends, the

first interest produced by the arrival of overseas patients, and life in the cozy recreation houses provided by the Red Cross. The committee feels that the effort was fruitful, as much interest was shown by those who attended these entertainments.

San Francisco, Calif.

E. W.

QUARTERS FOR INSTITUTIONAL NURSES

Dear Editor: I am a graduate nurse, and I have a question which I would like to have a superintendent of a hospital training school answer. I prefer general duty in a hospital, and that is the reason I am asking this question. Why do superintendents give to graduate nurses on general duty such poor sleeping quarters? In all my experience I have never had a nice room to which I could go. It seems that they always give graduate nurses on general duty rooms which cannot be used for any other purpose. In warm climates, the top floor rooms are very often given to the graduate nurses and during the time when we are off duty it is too warm to stay in these rooms. Are we not tired after a day's work? Then why should we not have pleasant rooms? In one hospital, to which I went, the graduate nurses were given rooms on the fourth floor because the laws of the state in which that hospital was located would not permit student nurses to be given rooms on that floor. Another hospital gave the graduates rooms in a very old, dilapidated house. The smaller hospitals are less favorable than the larger ones, because the nurses must do the sweeping and taking care of their rooms. Perhaps if we did more for the graduate nurses, we would not have a shortage of student nurses. I would like to hear some one else's view on this subject.

Texas

G. K. H.

PRIVATE DUTY NURSING

Dear Editor: I would like to add a word of appreciation to that of the graduate who wrote in the April JOURNAL on Private Duty work. I, too, am a graduate with over fifteen years of experience in private work and I think the work of a private duty nurse is appreciated beyond measure. My hours are anywhere from twelve to sixteen, yes, even twenty-four hour duty in an emergency. My charges are even as low as \$20 per week if I am sure that is all my patient can really afford. Did not Christ go out among the poor as well as the rich? Should we consider only the money as we go out to relieve the sick? My home and my work are in the country and when my work is done, I rest. I have my "Ford" and enjoy a ride, a book, plays, and the good fresh air. Not always do I have every convenience. My health is splendid. To be sure, grey hairs appear, years do tell, but as age comes, so do kindness and appreciation come. Busy? Yes. What a pleasure and comfort to know I am doing my bit to make the world brighter, healthier and happier.

Pennsylvania

A. COUNTRY E.N.

FROM THE U. S. S. RELIEF

The inspection of our beautiful ship can be continued as we forge northward to our home port, Philadelphia. Let us return to the main deck and pretend it is the day after I tried to explain to you the wonderful thrill which comes to us when we salute Our Flag. On this deck, forward, is the office of the Officer of the Day. You know he is the one who is required to give his undivided attention to official business for twenty-four hours, being relieved by the next in rotation,

usually alphabetically. He is required to make a tour of inspection after noon and at ten o'clock at night; he enters in the journal the report of his inspection, the names and diseases of patients admitted, etc., before turning over his duties. This journal is read, approved, and signed by the Commanding Officer. On the port side is a beautifully equipped X-ray department. This room is lead lined and rays cannot penetrate to the laboratory on the opposite side. The "study" connects with the X-ray room, but the developing room is on the deck where the refrigerating plant is, in order that the room may be kept cool and the developing fluids may not be affected by the heat of the tropics. We are equally proud of our laboratory, and the eye, ear, nose and throat division on the same side is a splendidly equipped up-to-date section and is always busy. Across the passage is the dental department, lacking nothing in equipment, and it has the most modern of lighting and electric apparatus. Going aft, we pass the dispensary and the record office where the valuable health records are kept, and here on the port side is the crew's galley (kitchen) with that of the officers on the starboard. Oil burning ranges are installed here and also in the bakery just beyond. Also in this section are the spud (potato) peeling room, and the well stocked commissary store. Continuing aft on deck, we pass the ward rooms and staterooms of the commissioned Line Officers and also those of the Warrant Officers. And here, just at the stern of the ship is the disinfecting plant and also the autopsy room. Now climb this ladder and behold our animal house with sheep-pen and yard, guinea-pigs, rabbits, and white mice. Notice that they have every appearance of being well cared for and they seem content with "life on the rolling sea." Through this gate, from the animal house, we come to the quarantine deck located aft so that the wind carries away germs disposed to loiter. This section is cut off from the main part of the ship and is reached only by the ladder and a small passage reserved for the staff. There are four wards in this section with a total capacity of fifty-four beds. Each ward is fully equipped with toilets, sterilizers, etc., and all that is necessary for complete isolation, diet kitchen, and two rooms for the corpsmen on duty. There is also the room where the patients remove their clothes and from which they enter the disinfecting bath, going from the bath to the "clean" room where they receive their clean clothes before leaving the quarantine deck. Crossing a little passage or bridge, we come out on the upper deck and pass the ward and staterooms of the medical officers. Notice the wide deck space and observe at intervals along the bulk heads, the silent call system. In these huge chests are the reclining deck chairs in which convalescent patients sit, having the comforting knowledge that on pressing a button a helpful person immediately appears. Here are the sick officers' quarters and this delightful looking room is their ward room. Notice that we have white curtains at each door and port (window) and the chairs have linen covers. Is not this soft green color scheme restful? You would scarcely believe that this mahogany furniture is really of steel. There are eleven rooms. Each one is furnished with a crib bed, chair, secretary-bureau, wash stand with fresh running water, and over this a toilet cabinet so arranged that bottles, etc., are quite safe. A telephone is in every room and a portable light at every crib and the silent call system. Can you suggest anything more complete? Did you notice the unusually good battleship linoleum on all the decks, and the rounded corners? Would it not be a comfort if all our hospitals were so conveniently built and equipped for being kept clean? We have reached the operating room, but I know you will want to linger there, so let us stop at our quarters for muffins and tea.

J. B. B.

JOURNALS WANTED OR ON HAND

I.

Dear Editor: I should like to obtain the following copies of the JOURNAL: October, November, December, 1912, and September, 1913, containing the title page and index of Volume 13.

M. GLADYS RUSH, *Assistant Librarian.*

Library, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

II.

Dear Editor: I have the following volumes of the JOURNAL, which someone might like to have: Volumes 13 and 14, bound in cloth with gilt lettering; Volumes 15, 16 and 17, complete but not bound; Volume 18, except May; Volume 19, except December; also September, 1912, and October and November, 1919, issues. These may be had by paying transportation charges.

MISS M. S. MITCHELL.

273 South Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Ohio

III.

Dear Editor: I have all except a few numbers of the JOURNAL for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920. Will send them free.

Schoolhouse Hill, Shields, Pa.

MARY E. SIMONS.

GOOD THINGS AHEAD

We are happy to announce that in our October number we shall print the first of a series of articles on Mental Health of Children, by V. May Macdonald, who is well known for her work in mental hygiene. There is no nurse, whatever may be her field, who does not come in touch with children or with their parents and who will not be the better for understanding more clearly the effect of early habits on later mental stability.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE IN INDIANA

On May 10, 11 and 12, the Division of Public Health Nursing of the State Board of Health, held a Conference of the Public Health Nurses of the State, at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. This Conference was more or less in the nature of an Institute, and was held in connection with the School for Health Officers. This was the second Annual Conference of this sort that has been held by this department. The different specialists of the state gave lectures and clinics on Dental Hygiene, Care of the Eyes of School Children, Food and Nutrition, Mental Hygiene, Toxin and Anti-Toxin with Schick Test, Infant Hygiene, Baby Welfare, Tuberculosis, etc. Round table discussions were given on School Nursing, Teaching of Hygiene, Tuberculosis Nursing and the Modern Health Crusade. Other lectures were given on Public Speaking, Official Social Welfare Agencies, Recreational Work, The Work of the Tuberculosis Association, etc. The nurses themselves discussed Summer Programmes, Health Shows, and the Problem of Interesting Their Nursing Committees. One hundred and fifty nurses registered for the Conference. This seemed a good number, as the total number of Public Health Nurses in the state does not exceed one hundred and sixty. The Conference proved to be well worth while and it is hoped that it may be a part of every year's programme, and perhaps, eventually develop into an Institute. Next year it is planned to hold Regional Conferences, quarterly, in different parts of the state.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

News items must be received at the JOURNAL office before the 15th of the month in order to ensure publication in the JOURNAL of the following month.

NURSES' RELIEF FUND

Report for June, 1921

Receipts

Previously acknowledged	\$5,669.85
Interest on bank balance	72.58
Interest on Liberty bonds	\$97.13
Colorado: Colorado Hospital Training School Alumnae Association, Denver	30.00
Illinois: Illinois State Nurses' Association	42.00
Iowa: State Nurses' Association, \$53; Fort Dodge, 6 nurses, \$6	59.00
Kansas: State Nurses' Association	20.50
Massachusetts: Boston, one nurse	2.00
Michigan: State Nurses' Association	57.00
Minnesota: Northwestern Hospital Alumnae Association, Minneapolis	50.00
Missouri: District Association No. 3	10.00
Nebraska: District Association No. 3	9.00
New Jersey: District Associations Nos. 1 and 6, \$16; Orange, one nurse, \$5; East Orange, one nurse, \$4	25.00
New York: *District No. 1, \$528.28; *District No. 2, \$159.50; *District No. 3, \$10; *District No. 4, \$2; *District No. 5, \$4; *District No. 7, \$18.85; *District No. 9, \$27.50; *District No. 10, \$27; *District No. 11, \$5; *District No. 13, \$566.74, St. Luke's Hospital Al. Assn., \$14, Roosevelt Hospital Al. Assn., \$100; *District No. 14, \$8, Brook- lyn Hospital Training School, Class of 1921 and one individual, \$7, one nurse, \$6	1,483.87
North Dakota: St. John's Hospital Al. Assn., Fargo	10.00
Ohio: District Association No. 9, \$6; Lancaster, one nurse, \$2	8.00
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, one nurse	1.00
Virginia: Fort Monroe, one nurse	3.00
Wisconsin: District Association No. 7	5.00
 * Given in memory of Sophia F. Palmer.	 \$7,954.98

Disbursements

Paid to 16 applicants	\$ 265.00
Stationery	11.75
Exchange on cheques93
5 Liberty bonds	3,952.70
	4,230.38
	\$3,724.55
Invested funds, par value	41,050.00
	\$44,774.55
	819

Contributions for the Relief Fund should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, Treasurer, 14 East 50th Street, New York City, and the cheques made payable to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, New York City. For information, address E. E. Golding, chairman, 317 West 45th Street, New York City.

M. LOUISE TWISS, *Treasurer*.

NATIONAL NURSING HEADQUARTERS desires to call the attention of the JOURNAL readers to the list of publications of the Committee on Education of the National League of Nursing Education, on page 42 of the June issue of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, and to announce ready for distribution the following reprints: 1. The Relation of Hospital and Training School Organization to the Curriculum, by M. Adelaide Nutting. (35 pages, price 20 cents per copy.) 2. Which Way Are We Going in Nursing? by Isabel M. Stewart. (Reprinted from *The Survey* of June 18, 1921, at 3 cents each.) 3. A limited number of reprints, The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, by Ella Phillips Crandall (published in *Modern Medicine*, January, 1921) can also be supplied. Address all orders to Headquarters, National Nursing Associations, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION held its seventeenth annual meeting in New York City on June 14-17, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The Nurses' Section of the N. O. P. H. N. had more time allowed it than at any previous meeting of this Association. On Tuesday afternoon, a Round Table on the Minimum Standards of Requirements for Nurses in Municipal Tuberculosis Work was held. Bernice W. Billings, Executive Secretary of the Boston Tuberculosis League, was chairman. This Round Table was well attended and much enthusiasm and interest were shown by the nurses. This was perhaps the most important session of the Nurses' meeting as the Tuberculosis Section of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing hopes eventually to establish standards for tuberculosis nurses. A committee, with Grace Anderson, Superintendent of Municipal Nurses, St. Louis, Mo., as chairman, was appointed to continue efforts toward establishing such standards and was instructed to prepare a report for the meeting to be held in Seattle in 1922. On Wednesday afternoon, the programme included a symposium on Tuberculosis Nursing, the problem under discussion being: Whether Special Tuberculosis Nursing is desirable and under what conditions, and, considering the type of cases and the territory to be covered, how many tuberculosis cases should a nurse cover? A paper on Tuberculosis Nursing by a Specialized Staff was read by Mary E. Edgecombe, Visiting Nurse Association, Providence, R. I., and a paper on Tuberculosis Nursing by a Generalized Staff was read by Anne Sutherland, representing the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York City. These two papers produced considerable discussion but no definite agreement was reached as to which is the best method of handling tuberculosis nursing. The question of Industrial Nursing as a Means of Fighting Tuberculosis was discussed by Dr. Lee K. Frankel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and a paper on How Long Should Contact Cases be carried on the List of Clinics or Visiting Nurse Associations, How Often Should They Be Visited, and How Should Contact Cases Be Tabulated in Records and Reports? was given by Edith M. Blades of Framingham, Massachusetts. On the morning of June 16, a combined session of the Nursing and Sociological Sections was held. This consisted of a symposium on Nutrition, the principal speaker being Dr. W. R. P. Emerson of Boston, Massachusetts. His subject was Malnutrition and Tuberculosis and his talk was perhaps the

most widely discussed of any given during this conference. The subject of nutrition should be emphasized above all others by tuberculosis workers now, the discussion brought out. Lucinda Stringer of the New York Tuberculosis Association, New York City, read a paper on Practical Applications for the Tuberculosis Programme. The discussion was led by Dr. H. R. M. Landis of Philadelphia and by Dr. Alfred F. Hess of New York City.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES' NURSES' ASSOCIATION, which includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, held a meeting on June 22-24 in Portland. Addresses of welcome were given by C. A. Bigelow, Acting Mayor of Portland, by Dr. W. T. Williamson and by Mrs. Thomas D. Honeyman. May Loomis responded. The president's address by Grace Phelps was followed by an address on The Nurse as a Social Being, by Mrs. Mabel Holmes Parsons. On Wednesday morning there were addresses by Mrs. E. Soule on What the Social Worker May Expect from the Health Worker and by Dr. Philip A. Parsons on What the Health Worker May Expect from the Social Worker. These addresses were followed by a formal discussion by social workers and nurses. On Wednesday evening there was a joint session with the Social Workers' Association of Oregon. Discussions followed the addresses by Ann Doyle and Harriet Leete. Thursday morning was given over to a general nursing session. Elnora Thomson gave a paper on the History and Progress of Nursing. Ten minutes talk with ten minute discussions were given on the following topics: Private Duty Nursing, Hourly Nursing, Nurses as Dietitians, Nurses as Laboratory Technicians and Nurses as Anesthetists. The institutional session was held on Thursday afternoon. Papers were given by Dr. Edward F. Ziegleman on Standardization of Hospitals; by Anna C. Jammé on Standardization of Schools of Nursing; and by Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt on Nursing and Health as a Department of the University. An entertainment was held on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the Portland Hotel. Friday morning was given over to a public health and organization session. Ten minute papers with ten minute discussions were given on the following subjects: Child Welfare Nursing, Tuberculosis Nursing, Industrial Nursing, School Nursing, The Public Health Nurse, Registration and Reciprocity. Following a luncheon, the afternoon was given over to a trip up the Columbia Highway. There was an attendance of from 75 to 250 at each meeting. The conference was very well attended, there being over 50 nurses from outside states. At the close of the conference there was a business meeting and a permanent organization effected for the four states named. May Loomis was made chairman; Mrs. J. M. Taylor, representative for Idaho; Katherine Major, of Seattle, for Washington; Mary M. Muckley, of Helena, for Montana; and Jane V. Doyle, of Portland, for Oregon.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

In June, 1921, the following named members of the Army Nurse Corps were ordered transferred to the stations indicated: to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., 2nd Lt., Isabel M. Boulthée and Agnes C. Hogan; to Station Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., 2nd Lt., Gertrude L. Field; to Beaumont General Hospital, Fort Bliss, Tex., 2nd. Lt. Lulu Ann Booth; to Station Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., 2nd Lt., Julia McAuliff, Edith Williamson; to Station Hospital, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., 2nd Lt., Carolyn A. Glickley; to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 2nd. Lt., Jane Frances Browne, Emma Haefner, Ellen Whelton, Katherine Burns; to Station Hospital, Camp Knox, Ky.,

2nd Lt., Lois Clarke, Lylan M. Grady, Prudence V. Guy, Katherine E. Kelly, Helen R. Monroe, Catherine Morrison, Elizabeth C. Taylor, Agnes M. Thunell; to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, 2nd Lt., Helen R. Reed, Hannah I. McCune; to Station Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., 2nd Lt., Alice M. Kendrick, Ethel Yantis; to Station Hospital, Ross Field, Calif., 1st Lt., Victoria Anderson, Chief Nurse; to Station Hospital, Fort Snelling, Minn., 1st Lt., Lulu M. Gerding, Chief Nurse, Anna B. Hopkins, Lillie Harrison, Julia Sherman, Christine M. Kennelly, Ruth R. Stadler; to Station Hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., 2nd Lt., Anna Reeves, Sara Riley; to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., 2nd Lt., Sallie B. Connor.

The following named 2nd Lieutenants have been appointed into the Corps and assigned as indicated: To Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., Mary M. Abbott, Maude Allan, Lavenia Irene Beck, Helen Wildermuth; to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., B. Frances Kleitz, Ida M. McNeff, Margaret V. Rowan; to Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Anne M. Walsh; to Station Hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., Adelaide I. Coyne. Violet E. Neith, 2nd Lt., has been transferred from the reserve to the regular Army Nurse Corps.

Orders for the separation from the service of the following named nurses have been issued: Mary E. Argo, Pearl Beatrice Baker, Bessie F. Balcom, Anna M. Beckman, Estelle Bennett, Alice J. Bloomer, Jessie M. Braden, (1st Lt.), Florence Brooks, Nellie Bull, Marie I. Caldwell, Sarah K. Corrigan, Maude G. Crawford, Mary A. Dooley, Ruth C. Douglass, Elma Laura Ellis, Susan Esther Ely, Tesse Flynn, Alice Fox, Naomi R. Gardner, Louise K. Gibbons, Elsie May Gibson, Annie Gillespie, Julia M. Gilmore, Eleanor S. Hall, Kathryn A. Honan, Sue Brantley Jenkins, Estelle Leary, Ray E. Loney, Anna Ludlam, Marie H. McLean, Grace L. McRill, Jennie T. Martell, Meda M. Marxer, Anne G. Merry, Bess Palon, Margaret A. Pedersen, Ethel M. Proud, Emma M. Quandt, Florence G. Ray, Lucy Mildred Robinson, Regina H. Russell, Emma C. Siweck, Elizabeth M. Stewart, Margaret A. Tracey, Elizabeth E. Waid, Margaret Rose Walsh, Theresa P. Walsh, Margaret C. Whyte.

Instructions have been issued by the Secretary of War, as follows: "1. The prescribed uniform will be worn during duty hours by all members of the Army who are required to wear a uniform and at all times when on a military post or reservation when stationed thereat, except when going or returning thereto or when engaged in athletic games or sports. Except as prescribed above, the wearing of civilian dress is optional. 2. This authority will not apply to the American Forces in Germany, nor to the Philippine Division, Panama, Hawaii, or Porto Rico. It will be confined to the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska. 3. All orders or parts of orders in conflict with the foregoing are hereby rescinded."

JULIA C. STIMSON,
Major, Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, and
Dean, Army School of Nursing.

GRADUATION EXERCISES AT THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING

At the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on June 16, the first class to graduate from the Army School of Nursing received its diplomas at exercises held in the Formal Garden. Although many military officers were present, including Major General M. W. Ireland, the exercises were conducted by Major Julia C. Stimson, Dean of the School. The parade was headed by

the Marine Band and included officers, reconstruction aides, Army School students, as well as the 404 graduates. The principal address was given by Annie W. Goodrich, founder and first Dean of the School, who paid special tribute to Florence Nightingale, founder of modern nursing; to Jane A. Delano who gathered the nurses of the country for war service; to Sophia F. Palmer who worked steadily through the JOURNAL to give publicity to the need for nurses; and to General Robert E. Noble, for his services to the Army School. In her report of the Army School of Nursing, Major Stimson outlined the history of the school and reported that it has been accredited by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and by the State Boards of Nurse Examiners of California and Illinois, that the graduates of the school are eligible for registration in all states where there are laws governing the registration of nurses. The names of the twenty-five young women who gave their lives while in training have been placed on the honor roll of the school. The diplomas were presented by Major General Ireland, who also addressed the class. A scholarship offered by Mrs. Henry Rea of Pittsburgh was presented by Brigadier General Walter D. McCaw to Barbara M. Price of Rochester, N. Y. A pageant, called A Vision of the Future, written by two of the graduates, was presented to a large audience on a later evening. The students' Annual gives pictures of all the camps in which the Army students had served, as well as those of officers, instructors, and graduates. THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was organized on June 17 and the following officers were elected: President, Margaret Tracy; vice-president, Mrs. Yoran; secretary, Winifred Scheurer; treasurer, Dorothy Degner.

THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING, LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, held commencement exercises on July 14, for a class of 102 members. (Details were not received in time for publication in this issue of the JOURNAL.)

NAVY NURSE CORPS

Appointment: to Washington, D. C., Grace Brennan, Chicago. Recalled from Inactive Status: to Ft. Lyon, Natalie V. Terrell, Winfield, La. Transfers: from Annapolis, Md., Mary A. Hassler and Sophia V. Hassler, to Chelsea, Mass.; from League Island, Pa., Anna E. Mears, to Chelsea, Mass.; from Portsmouth, Va., Alice G. Boyd, to League Island, Pa.; from Naval Base Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Inez Donaldson, (Chief Nurse, U. S. N.), and Virginia L. Gray, to Naval Training Station, Naval Base, Norfolk, Va.; Mary Ennis, to Charleston, S. C.; Ada M. Kernahner and Mabel C. Milks, to New York, N. Y.; Jessie M. Schraffenberger, to Great Lakes, Ill.; Gertrude B. Wagner, to Parris Island, S. C.; from Naval Base Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Louise A. Bennett, (Chief Nurse, U. S. N.), Anna Victoria Ballard, Grace A. Bidgood, Mary E. Blanchfield, Josephine Corbett, Maude F. Essig, Grace L. Goodwin, Elizabeth Hoag, Ruth Ingram, Leah M. Janson, Beulah M. Priest, Nora A. Reardon, Josephine T. Ryan, Marguerite A. Snyder, Alma G. Stiansen, Rosanna R. Watson and Helen M. Worster, to Portsmouth, Va. From Canacao, Mary Brooks, (Chief Nurse, U. S. N.), to San Francisco Training Station. From U. S. S. Henderson, Elizabeth S. Shaver, to Portsmouth, Va.

The following Dietitian has been transferred: From Naval Base Station, Norfolk, Va., Florence B. Hanks, to Portsmouth, Va.

LENAH S. HIGBEE,
Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NURSE CORPS

Assignments and transfers for the month of June, 1921: Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, to Colfax, Iowa, to assist in opening that hospital; Mary R. Swann, Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, to Gulfport, Miss., to assist in opening that hospital; Edith Stiles, promoted to Chief Nurse, New York, N. Y., No. 38, vice Mary McManman, resigned; Irene Hegarty, promoted to Assistant Chief Nurse, New York, N. Y., No. 38, vice Edith Stiles; Lydia Miller, promoted to Chief Nurse, Minneapolis, Minn., vice Permillia Clark, resigned; Mary Nash, promoted to Assistant Chief Nurse, Houston, Tex., vice Mae Fannin, transferred; Agnes Dunn, reinstated as Chief Nurse, Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., vice Effie Whyte, resigned; Alice Gaffney, Chief Nurse, Stapleton, N. Y., transferred as Chief Nurse to Boston, Mass., No. 36, vice Mary Thrasher, resigned; Kate Lovett, promoted to Chief Nurse, Stapleton, N. Y., vice Alice Gaffney, transferred; Flora Schumacher, Head Nurse, Ft. Thomas, Newport, Ky., transferred as Chief Nurse to Memphis, Tenn., vice Mary Hart, transferred; Mary Hart, transferred from Memphis, Tenn., to Chicago, Ill., No. 30, as Assistant Chief Nurse, vice M. Reamy, transferred; Helma Hackenson, Assistant Chief Nurse, Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md., transferred as nurse to Dispensary, Light St., Baltimore, Md.; Anna Healy, promoted to Assistant Chief Nurse, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

New assignments during month as additional nurses and replacements totaled 155 with 21 reinstatements.

The hospital at Gulfport, Mississippi, recently taken over from the Navy, was opened July 1. The Chief Nurse at this hospital will be Elizabeth Hunt, who has had very wide experience in nursing. Miss Hunt is unable to report immediately, so Mary R. Swann, Chief of the Psychiatric Section, is being detailed to Gulfport temporarily, as the hospital is for mild mental cases. Nurses will be needed for this hospital, and there is special need for nurses in tuberculosis hospitals in the Southwest, particularly at Fort Bayard, N. M., and Prescott, Ariz., and also for the general hospital at Houston, Texas. Plans for a summer school of four weeks duration at Oteen, North Carolina, have been perfected, to be opened Sept. 6. The course of instruction has been prepared by the superintendent of nurses, U. S. Public Health Service, in coöperation with Mary E. Marshall of the National Tuberculosis Association and Alice Stewart of the Pittsburgh Tuberculosis Association. Miss Stewart will take charge of the course of instruction for the nurses. This course is open to fifteen nurses from civilian sanatoria whose applications are approved by Miss Stewart, care Pittsburgh Tuberculosis Association, Pittsburgh, Pa. No expense to the nurse is involved in taking this course. The Public Health Service will provide quarters and maintenance, in return for which the nurse is expected to give at least three hours work on the wards daily. Prospectus for a Training School for Nurses has been approved by the Secretary, and it is expected that student nurses will be taken in at both Fox Hills, N. Y., and Ft. McHenry, Md., about September 1.

LUCY MINNICHEN, R.N.,

Superintendent of Nurses, U. S. P. H. S.

California.—AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA NURSE REGISTRATION ACT.—The law amended by the last legislature will become effective August 1. The changes provide for (1) an examination fee of \$15.00; (2) for the renewal of certificates each year; (3) for re-registration without examination of applicants who have been registered in other states or foreign countries, provided they meet the requirements of this State for examination and registration; (4) for a course of

instruction of twenty-eight months which will become effective after July 1, 1923, for applicants for examination; (5) for an additional course of eight months, which will be determined by the Board. The change pertaining to nurses registered outside of the state has long been desired and will admit nurses who can meet the requirements of California to be registered without examination, irrespective of the law of the state under which they were originally registered. The change in course to twenty-eight months will not in any way lower the standard of instruction or reduce the curriculum; it lessens the amount of practice work and prescribes definitely for certain necessary services, such as experience in the care of sick children. The additional course of eight months is intended for advanced work in any one branch of nursing and can be taken only where there are sufficient facilities. Several schools will be able to give such courses, either in the hospital with which the school is connected or by affiliation. —Anna C. Jammé, Director, Bureau of Registration of Nurses, California State Board of Health. (The full text of the bill will appear later.)

Canada: Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Miss Ross, Chief Nurse of the Health Center, was entertained at a luncheon given by the nurses at the Health Center on July 4, in honor of the day.

Colorado: Denver.—MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 9, when the following officers were elected: President, Emma Killey; vice-president, Elizabeth Bustard; secretary, Alma Kirkeby; treasurer, Elizabeth Harvey. A banquet followed the meeting, with fifty members present.

Connecticut: Bridgeport.—ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Mary O'Kane; vice-president, Julia Moran; secretary, Marie Baron; treasurer, Josephine Sullivan. It was voted that each member of the association contribute one day's pay to the Relief Fund on July 27, the birthday of Linda Richards. The members of the class of 1921 were admitted to the association. A banquet was held in the evening which was followed by a dance. Members of the graduating class were guests of honor. **Hartford.**—Margaret C. Donovan, class of 1917, St. Francis Hospital, has finished her course at Simmons College and accepted a position as social worker at St. Francis Hospital. Sister Francis Regis, Sister Mary Concepts and Sister Mary Maurice of the hospital have successfully passed examinations in pharmacy. **Norwich.**—THE WILLIAM W. BACKUS HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual reunion recently. A paper, The Work of the Private Duty Nurse, by Minnie Hollingsworth, of Boston, was read by Fredericka Ross. A social hour followed the meeting. The graduates of 1921 were guests.

Delaware.—THE DELAWARE STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its spring meeting at the Red Cross Teaching Center, Wilmington, in an all day session, with Mary A. Moran, president, in the Chair. Routine business was discussed at the morning session, at which a motion was adopted to give \$5.00 to help support a blind child in the Sunshine Arthur Home at Summit, N. J. The resolutions of the American Legion for disabled soldiers were adopted and copies were sent to representatives and senators in Washington. Anna Jones read a report of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Smyrna, May 5th. A box luncheon was served in the garden under a large arbor and was much enjoyed by all. At the afternoon session, two pupil nurses from the Delaware Hospital Training School read papers. The first, by Dorcas Wilt on Review of History of Nursing and The School Nurse; and the second by Alice Kleinatland on Child Welfare Nursing. These papers were well written, were much enjoyed and brought out a general discussion. Anna Shannon, anaesthetist at Delaware

Hospital, read a description of the Navy Hospital Ship *Relief*, which she had visited recently. In reporting for the Publication Committee Anna Jones urged members to become subscribers to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING and suggested that the subscription be paid with Alumnae dues.

Illinois: Chicago.—The following nurses have been sent abroad by the Red Cross: Clara C. Skornia, a graduate of the Chicago Union Training School, to Serbia; Agnes Paulsen, a graduate of the Augustana Hospital Training School, and former Field Director for Central Division, to the Baltic States; Inez E. Baker, a graduate of the Michael Reese Hospital Training School, to report to Helen Scott Hay; Delfont M. Moreland, a graduate of the Washington Park Hospital, to report to Miss Hay. Stella Tylaki, a graduate of St. Mary's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., recently returned from Poland, where she had been doing institutional work in the Polish hospitals. She expects to take a course at Columbia University, New York City, during the summer. She will return to Warsaw, Poland, in the fall to assist Miss Bridges, who is organizing a hospital there under the Red Cross. Selma Akerfelt, Field Director for the state of Wisconsin, under the Red Cross, has resigned and gone to her home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mary D. Barnes, graduate of the Illinois Training School, has just completed the Public Health Nursing Course at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. She will remain in Cleveland as one of the Supervisors in Public Health Nursing, relieving for the summer vacations. Mabel Blackmar, a graduate of the Illinois Training School, has just completed the Public Health Nursing course at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and has accepted a position as county nurse in Seattle, Wash. Florence Carlsan, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., has resigned her position as surgical nurse in Presbyterian Hospital and has gone to her home in Rockford, Ill. Katherine C. Powell, formerly in charge of the obstetrical department of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, is now night supervisor. Elizabeth Plumb is in charge of the nursery and Isabel Lowe is in charge of the second floor. Anna Cole Smith, who has been superintendent of nurses at the Methodist Hospital in Los Angeles, is returning to the Wesley Memorial Hospital on August 1st and will act as assistant to Miss Knapp. Evelyn Kimmel has resigned her position at Provident Hospital.

Indiana: Indianapolis.—THE INDIANAPOLIS CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a meeting on July 9. Mary Wright, a student nurse, gave a paper on What the Student Nurse Expects of the Alumnae Association. It was voted to have the paper put in pamphlet form and distributed among the members. A social hour followed the meeting. The next meeting will be a box social and will be held on September 10. THE PROTESTANT DEACONESS HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual picnic at Fairview Park, on June 16. ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION entertained the senior class at a banquet on June 20 which was followed by a dance. Mrs. Hazel R. Rankin of Fletcher Sanatorium made the highest grade in the examination for registration in Indiana; 206 out of the 211 applicants obtained passing grades. The following nurses were appointed by the governor to serve on the State Board of Registration and Examination for Nurses: Nellie Brown, Carrie McMannus, Elizabeth Springer, Ida McCaslin and Louise Happel. **Lafayette.**—DISTRICT ASSOCIATION No. 4 met at the Home Hospital on July 12. Following the business meeting the nurses enjoyed a picnic.

Iowa: Colfax.—THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE has leased Colfax Hotel for use as a general rehabilitation hospital for ex-service men. It will be used for Iowa men so far as possible. **Council Bluffs.**—Marie Harbert, class

of 1921, Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital has accepted a position as office nurse with Dr. Dean and Dr. Henninger to succeed Madge Eyer. Margaret Colgan and Augusta Rogers, who recently resigned from the staff of the Visiting Nurse Association, are taking a special summer course in Public Health Nursing in Omaha, Neb. Des Moines.—SAMARITAN HOSPITAL held its first graduation exercises recently. Iowa City.—THE IOWA TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION in coöperation with the Medical School, the School of Public Health Nursing and the Extension Division of the University held an institute for public health nurses from July 18 to 30. Lake Okoboji.—THE NURSES' COUNCIL at the Y. M. C. A. Camp is to be held August 5 to 14. All who attended last year will make every effort to be present this year. It is a splendid opportunity. Winifred Wygal, 1030 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., has charge of arrangements. Waterloo.—THE NURSES' CLUB waived its regular meeting and held a picnic in June. THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a banquet in honor of the ten members of the class of 1921. The first Annual is about ready to be published, due to the efforts of this class. One graduate is from London, England, and another is from Zurich, Switzerland. Waverly.—DISTRICT ASSOCIATION No. 4 held its regular meeting at the Mercy Hospital on June 14. The Sisters were the hostesses. Several new members were taken in. The next meeting will be held in Hampton, Iowa. THE WAVERLY MERCY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION has been organized.

Kansas.—THE KANSAS STATE BOARD FOR EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES held its annual meeting on June 3, when Sister Catharine Voth was elected president, W. Pearl Martin, vice-president; Sister Mary Helena, secretary-treasurer. Miss Martin and Sister Mary Helena were reappointed members of the Board, for a period of four years. One hundred and thirty-seven candidates took the recent examination.

Kentucky.—THE KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED NURSES held a meeting in Louisville on June 8, 9 and 10. Clara D. Noyes was present and gave an interesting talk. It was voted to contribute \$25 per year to the Relief Fund. Harriet Cleek of Lexington was reelected president of the association and Virginia P. Martin, 227 North Upper Street, Lexington, was elected corresponding secretary. A banquet was given to over two hundred guests.

Louisiana.—THE LOUISIANA NURSES' BOARD OF EXAMINERS held semi-annual examinations in New Orleans and Shreveport, June 20 and 21. Sixty-two applicants qualified as registered nurses.

Massachusetts.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has the following officers: President, Carrie M. Hall, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston; first vice-president, Mary M. Riddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls; second vice-president, Bertha M. Allen, Lowell General Hospital, Lowell; corresponding secretary, Mary E. P. Davis, 19 Hoyle Street, Norwood; recording secretary, Mary Alice McMahon, Boston State Hospital, Dorchester; treasurer, Esther Dart, Stillman Infirmary, Cambridge. THE MASSACHUSETTS DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ENGLAND DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION are: Esther Dart, Cambridge, representing the Executive Committee; Marion E. Seaver, New Bedford, representing the League; Catherine E. Galvin, representing the Private Duty League; Mary K. Nelson, representing the Public Health. Brighton.—ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on June 23 on the lawn of the courtyard in the rear of the Hospital Building. In the absence of the Cardinal, the address to the graduates was given by Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. F. Roche, of Watertown. There was also an address by Dr. John R. Slaterry, Superintendent of

the Hospital who, with Sr. M. Florence, Superintendent of Nurses, awarded the diplomas to twenty-three graduates. The Class History was given by Augusta Howell, writer of the Class Song. Following the out-door exercises, Benediction was given in the Chapel by Rev. J. J. Fallon, Hospital Chaplain. Refreshments were served on the lawn. Fall River.—THE UNION HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave an informal dance on June 21, and \$250,000 was raised for the Permanent Delegates Fund.

Michigan: Ann Arbor.—THE MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION gave its second annual institute for graduate nurses interested in teaching, from June 6th to the 17th. The first institute was given during the summer of 1920, when about sixty graduate nurses from Michigan attended and voted it a stimulating session for superintendents and teachers. Both years the institute has been planned by Alice Lake, Chairman of the Committee on Education for the State League of Nursing Education. The institute this summer was held for two weeks. A fee of \$5.00 was charged. Not much publicity was given, yet seven states were represented and 176 people attended the short session. At the close of the institute the executive committee of the League voted to have it held again during the summer of 1922. Providing the institute secures a regular attendance, it will be eventually turned over to the University of Michigan as a necessary activity for nursing education. Oshkosh.—Mrs. N. B. McMillan has left Pine Crest Sanatorium, where she has been superintendent for some time, to accept another position. Mrs. McMillan introduced many changes during her stay and was well liked by all. Helen Cust, a graduate of Streeter Hospital, Chicago, Ill., formerly of the U. S. Public Health Service, succeeds her.

Minnesota: Minneapolis.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION entertained the graduating class at a banquet and dance at The Leamington on June 21. There were 35 graduates. Montevideo.—Gussie W. Lange has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Montevideo Hospital. St. Paul.—Irene Dillon and Marion Dodd, graduates of St. Luke's Hospital, have accepted positions as superintendent and supervisor at the Lincoln Hospital, Aberdeen, S. D. Margaret Lynch and Julia Ann Mahoney, graduates of St. Joseph's Hospital, are assistants to Miss Dillon.

Missouri: St. Louis.—THE MULLANPHY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held graduating exercises on June 8, when a class of sixteen nurses graduated. This day was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first graduating class of the hospital, which consisted of four nurses. Dr. Kane and Father O'Malley gave addresses. THE MULLANPHY ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a banquet in honor of the class of 1921 on June 6 at Hotel Jefferson. THE MULLANPHY ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, at its June meeting, elected the following officers: President, J. Bockrath; vice-president, M. Hassett; second vice-president, E. Vogel; secretary, M. Knoll; treasurer, A. Rose. Elsie L. Ruffer recently resigned as superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital.

New Hampshire.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE recently elected the following officers: President, Anna C. Lockerly, Laconia Hospital, Laconia; secretary, Nora McQuade, 368 Lowell Street, Manchester. The president of the examining board is Mrs. Mae Morrison, Whitefield; secretary of examining board, Ednah Cameron, 1 South State Street, Concord, N. H.

New Jersey: Passaic.—THE PASSAIC GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 1, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Emma Nelson; vice-president, Mrs. Beasie Allen; secretary, Mrs. Ethel M. Pearl; treasurer, Florence Livingston.

New York: New York City.—THE FRENCH HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a strawberry festival and dance at the nurses' home on June 1, the proceeds of which are to be used for an endowed room for sick nurses. THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION at its recent annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Humphrey; vice-presidents, Miss Grant and Miss Boyson; recording secretary, Miss Johnson; corresponding secretary, Miss Morehead; treasurer, Miss Paulding; chairman, legislative committee, Miss Bamber; chairman, Red Cross Committee, Miss Demhardt; chairman, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Committee, Miss Kerr. Nancy E. Cadmus has resigned as superintendent of the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary Hospital after having held the position for nearly twelve years. Miss Cadmus, who is prominent in the work of the New York State League of Nursing Education, was superintendent of the Faxon Hospital, Utica, N. Y., for four years and of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, for five years. She will not engage in nursing work for the present. Saranac Lake.—THE SARANAC LAKE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting on July 5, at the Community House. It was reported that a new ambulance had been bought for the use of the Saranac Lake Tuberculosis Society. Yonkers.—THE COCHRAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF ST. JOHN'S RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL held its 26th annual commencement exercises on May 27, when nine nurses received diplomas. Geneva.—THE GENESEE VALLEY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its June meeting in Geneva. Dr. Lytell gave an interesting paper which was followed by a general discussion of present day nursing problems. A social hour followed the meeting. The Geneva nurses were hostesses.

North Carolina.—THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at Wrightsville Beach, June 13-17. The meetings were held in the auditorium at Harbor Island. Throughout the entire convention there was a most congenial spirit displayed. The first morning was given to registration of members and guests; reading of reports; addresses of welcome were given by the following: Mayor Wright of Wrightsville Beach; Dr. Cramer of Wilmington, President of New Hanover Medical Society and Miss Maude, President of Wilmington District No. 10. Responses were by Mrs. Dorothy Hayden of Greensboro and Miss Redwine of Monroe. The afternoon of the first day was devoted to the Private Duty Section. Papers were read as follows: The Private Duty Nurse as an Asset to Her Community, by Effie Cain, Salisbury; Experience in Emergencies, by Miss Alexander of Asheville; A Case of Sleeping Sickness, by Marie Farley of Wilmington; Recruiting Student Nurses, from a Private Duty Nurse's Viewpoint, by Rose M. Batterham of Asheville; Shall We Have Twelve Hour Duty? by Ida Tabor of Charlotte; Twelve Hour Duty, by Hettie Reinhardt of Charlotte, and Care and Treatment of Baby in First Year, by Dr. J. Buren Sidbury of Wilmington. The evening session was given over to the Red Cross meeting. Mrs. Hayden was chosen delegate to the convention to be held in December at Washington. There was music, a public health motion picture and a reception by St. Barnabas Guild for the nurses of Wilmington. Wednesday was Public Health Day. The following papers were given: Making Public Health Nursing an Integral Part of the Community Life, by Virginia Gibbs, Assistant Director, Public Health Nursing, Southern Division American Red Cross; and The Set of the Sail," by Rosa M. Ehrenfield, Director Bureau Public Health and Infant Hygiene at Raleigh. The symposium on Little Mothers' Leagues, by Martha Newman of Wilson and Clara Ross of Tarboro proved most interesting and entertaining. The Nurses' Bag and Modern Health Crusade, by Miss Nelson of Salisbury

and Mabel Craft of Carthage, gave general discussion. On Wednesday noon, three round table luncheons were served to the Private Duty, Public Health and Nursing League of Education Sections by the Wilmington District No. 10. The Public Health Section elected officers as follows: Chairman, Clara Ross, Tarboro; vice-chairman, Pearl Weaver, Asheville; secretary, Katherine Myers, Raleigh. The evening was also given to public health. Dr. K. E. Miller, Director of County Health Work, State Board of Health, spoke on Coordination of Public Health Nursing with Other Elements of County Health Work. Another paper by John F. Smith, Ph.D., Professor of Social Science, Berea College, Berea, Ky., which gave food for thought, was *The Unreached Child of the Open Country*. Thursday morning closed the business meetings and the following officers were elected: Honorary President, M. L. Wyche, Greensboro; president, Dorothy Hayden, Greensboro; first vice-president, Columbia Munds, Wilmington; second vice-president, Pearl Weaver, Asheville; secretary, Anna Howerton, Charlotte; treasurer, Jessie McLean, Greensboro. Directors for two years, Lelia Idol and Lillian Ketchie of Winston Salem. The next meeting will be held in Greensboro. On Thursday afternoon the members were guests of the James-Walker Memorial Hospital at a tea. A demonstration was given by Miss Sears, whole time instructor, assisted by a pupil nurse. The advantages of a whole time instructor over the old method of teaching student nurses was discussed from the standpoint of the instructor, the superintendent and the pupil nurse. A most refreshing automobile ride about the city of Wilmington was then enjoyed. Asheville. —THE RED CROSS COMMITTEE has been very active during the past year in a campaign for recruiting student nurses and the training schools report a waiting list of well qualified applicants. Isabel Reese, formerly instructor for the Southern Division of the Red Cross, has accepted a position with the Public Health Service of Knoxville.

Ohio.—THE OHIO STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION at the meeting held in Cleveland May 16-20, elected the following officers: President, Laura E. Logan, Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati; first vice-president, Lota Lorimer; second vice-president, Mary Jamison; treasurer, Blanche Pfefferkorn, Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati; secretary, Rose K. Steinmetz, Red Cross Headquarters, Akron. THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS arranged a very interesting institute for instructors, which was held in Dayton, at the Miami Valley Hospital, June 27-July 2, under the direction of Miss Hickox, chief examiner of the Board. Akron.—THE CITY HOSPITAL held commencement exercises on June 15, when thirteen nurses received diplomas. Addresses were given by Rev. William Henry Huber, and by Mr. C. B. Raymond. A reception followed the exercises. Cincinnati.—THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATION which was organized in October, 1914, by THE BETHESDA HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION is proving to be a helpful organization. The objects are to interest the pupil nurses in all phases of nursing work and to help maintain the social life of the school. The programme for the past year has been an interesting and varied one. THE BETHESDA HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual banquet on May 18. The association held a lawn fete on July 1. The proceeds will be used in furnishing a room for members when ill in the hospital. Miss Allen, superintendent of the Bethesda Hospital for the past four years, has resigned. BETHESDA HOSPITAL held commencement exercises on May 17, when seventeen nurses received diplomas. Dr. Charles E. Guthrie was the speaker, and Dr. J. A. Diekmann presented the diplomas. Cleveland.—The following Cleveland nurses are taking post graduate or summer courses: Vera Snyder and Nettie

Drummond, The Women's Hospital, New York City; Esther Briggs, Roosevelt Hospital, New York City; Aileen Townsley and W. E. Brodt, summer session, Western Reserve University; Dorothy Neer and Helen Shank, summer session, Columbia University. Columbus.—THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting and banquet on June 2, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. F. Hawk; vice-president, Mrs. George Borror; secretary-treasurer, Amanda C. Schneck; trustees, Eva Belle Clements, Miriam Fledderjohn, and Helen Miller. An interesting and instructive talk on Organization was given by Miss Tuttle, Supervisor of the District Nursing Association of Columbus, who was a guest of honor. Members of the class of 1921 were also guests. Lancaster.—THE LANCASTER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was formed on May 15, when the following officers were elected: President, Nitvo M. Stephenson; vice-president, Rhea Denton; secretary-treasurer, Marguerite Stuart. Zanesville.—DISTRICT No. 6 held a regular meeting at the Good Samaritan Hospital recently. Lillian Allen gave a report of the state convention held in Cleveland May 16-20.

Oregon: Portland.—THE OREGON STATE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on June 29, when the following officers were chosen: President, Grace Phelps; first vice-president, Martha Randall; second vice-president, Mary E. Leaverton; secretary, Effie Yost; treasurer, Mary C. Campbell; directors, Ada Thomas, Christine Hume, and Mrs. Emma E. Jones. THE OREGON STATE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual business meeting recently and elected the following officers: President, Elnora Thomson; vice-president for Western Oregon, Grace Holmes; vice-president for Eastern Oregon, Mrs. Glendora Blakely; secretary-treasurer, Jane C. Allen; director, Helen S. Hartley. The association has doubled its membership during the past year. Harriet L. Leete, Field Director of American Child Hygiene Association, and Ann Doyle, Supervising Nurse of Venereal Diseases Section, United States Public Health Service, are instructors in the University of Oregon Summer School. Jane C. Allen, State Advisory Nurse, Oregon State Board of Health, who has been attending Teachers College, has resumed her duties in the Bureau of Nursing and Child Hygiene.

Pennsylvania: Lock Haven.—THE LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held graduating exercises on June 28, when nine nurses received diplomas. THE LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a banquet and dance to the class of 1921 at the Clinton Country Club. At a business session the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. O. Hoover; vice-president, Edith Bottorf; secretary-treasurer, L. Myrtle Pletcher. Philadelphia.—THE ST. AGNES HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION has the following officers: President, Della Corrigan; vice-president, Mrs. Mary A. Andrew; secretary, Mary F. Haggerty; treasurer, Alice E. Wasser; directors, Sister M. Gerald, Sister M. Philippina and Sister M. Adalgunda. THE CHILDREN'S HOMOPATHIC HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting on September 19. THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its monthly meeting on June 7. A social hour followed the business session. The association recently gave a dance in honor of the graduating class.

Rhode Island.—THE RHODE ISLAND NURSES' ASSOCIATION met at the Medical Library, Providence, on June 24. Reports of the District Convention were given by Mrs. Bertram Kemp and L. C. Ayers. THE RHODE ISLAND LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION met at the Newport Hospital, Newport, on June 24. A report of

the Convention at Concord was read by Miss Colton of the Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket. The resignation of M. S. Blyea was accepted with regret. Miss Barry was appointed to fill the unexpired term. **PROVIDENCE.**—THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL held graduating exercises at the nurses' home on Wednesday, May 25. Forty-eight nurses received diplomas. Mary M. Riddle addressed the class. The Rhode Island Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association held its May meeting at the Nurses' Home, on May 31. A report of the Convention held at Concord was given by Miss Cortis. At the meeting held on June 28, Dr. Herman C. Pitts addressed the members on The Treatment of Cancer with Radium. This was of especial interest at this time as the Rhode Island Hospital and Providence City Hospital have both recently received supplies of radium. THE HOMOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF RHODE ISLAND held graduating exercises at Trinity Union Church Parish House on May 24. Eight nurses received diplomas. BUTLER HOSPITAL held graduating exercises in Ray Hall, Butler Hospital on May 27. Lucy Marshall, a graduate of Butler Hospital, addressed the class. Thirteen nurses, including one man, received diplomas. ST. BARNABAS' GUILD FOR NURSES held its meeting on May 12. The meeting was in honor of Florence Nightingale's birthday. A paper prepared by A. E. Bailey on Florence Nightingale was read. On June 9th the annual meeting was held and Mrs. Alice I. B. Massey gave a most interesting account of her recent visit to the Philippines and of the work in the hospitals there. All nurses in the state were invited to join the American Legion in the Memorial Day exercises. Quite a large number marched in the parade and went at the invitation of Arthur Henius to Camp Cyril Henius after the exercises. Mr. Henius extends the hospitality of the camp to nurses and several have already found it a delightful place for week ends.

South Dakota.—THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its fifth annual meeting June 15, 16 and 17, in Huron. The sessions were devoted to Public Health and Private Duty Nursing, with conferences for superintendents of training schools, for nurses, and hospital executives. Dr. R. E. Woodworth, of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Custer, gave a talk on Tuberculosis. Dr. B. H. Sprague, of Huron, talked earnestly on Why Reminiscence? Elizabeth Hughes, of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. H. R. Kanaston, Director, State Child Welfare Commission of South Dakota, brought messages of importance regarding their work. The association was particularly fortunate to have Minnie Ahrens, Director, Nursing Service, Central Division, A. R. C., present during two days of the session. Miss Ahrens gave valuable talks and held conferences on varied lines of the nursing service. Huron showed a delightful spirit of hospitality in the drives, dinner and banquet. The next annual meeting will be held in District No. 1 near Custer. Officers were reflected as follows: President, Lillian Zimpher; first vice-president, Merlin V. Wilkin; second vice-president, Georgene Shedd; recording secretary, Ellen McArdle; corresponding secretary, Carrie E. Clift; treasurer, Myles W. Hickok; auditor, Hazel Dolan.

West Virginia: Parkersburg.—THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES will hold a meeting in Parkersburg on September 1, 2, and 3.

Wisconsin.—A new law for the registration of nurses was signed by Governor J. G. Blaine on June 14. The text follows:

AN ACT to repeal sections 1435c to 1435c—6, both inclusive, and to create sections 38.20 to 38.30, both inclusive, and subsections (16) and (17) of section 20.43 of the statutes, relating to registration of nurses, making an appropriation and providing a penalty.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections 1435c to 1435c—6, both inclusive, of the statutes are repealed.

Section 2. Eleven new sections are added to the statutes, and two new subsections are added to section 20.43 of the statutes to read: 38.20 (1) Immediately upon the passage of this act the state board of health shall appoint a committee on nursing education to consist of the secretary of the state board of health, the director of nursing education, two representatives from the Wisconsin state nurses' association, two representatives from the Wisconsin state league of nursing education, one from the Wisconsin state hospital association, one from the Wisconsin conference of the catholic hospital association, one representative from the state medical society and one representative from the public health nursing bureau of the state board of health. Each of such organizations shall submit a list of five names from which the representatives shall be selected for a term of two years.

(2) The committee on nursing education shall meet and organize within two weeks after appointment.

(3) The director of nursing education shall act as executive secretary of this committee. Five members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the committee may be called by the chairman or secretary of the committee, or upon the written request of any two members of the committee.

(4) The state board of health shall refer to said committee on nursing education any question or policy regarding nursing education within its jurisdiction for investigation, report or recommendation or other appropriate action.

(5) It shall be the duty of the committee on nursing education:

(a) To supervise and to maintain standards for all schools for nurses.

(b) To provide for and require the examination and registration of nurses.

(c) To make a study of nursing education and generally to initiate rules, regulations and policies which will tend to improve nursing education.

(d) To make rules and regulations for the administration of sections 38.20 to 38.30 of the statutes not inconsistent therewith.

(e) To place schools of nursing on the accredited list on application of such schools and a showing that such schools are entitled to be so placed under the rules of the committee of nursing education.

(6) The committee on nursing education shall not receive pay per diem but shall receive actual and necessary traveling expenses from the state.

38.21 The state board of health shall appoint, upon the nomination of the committee on nursing education, on or before September 1, 1921, a state director of nursing education, fix her salary and prescribe her duties and provide proper clerical service. Such director shall have at least the following minimum qualifications.

(1) High school graduation or its education equivalent and graduation from an accredited school of nursing.

(2) A registered nurse.

(3) Five years' experience as an executive of a school of nursing of not less than thirty-five nurses.

38.22 (1) Any nurse over the age of twenty and of good moral character, who has a preliminary education of not less than one year's course in the high school or its equivalent, who holds a diploma of graduation from an accredited school of nursing giving a course of not less than two years, or who will complete

a full course in an accredited school for nurses within four months following the date of application, may make application to the state board of health for registration as a registered nurse and shall, upon payment of a registration fee of ten dollars, be entitled to examination for registration. Any person complying with all the provisions of sections 38.20 to 38.30, both inclusive of the statutes, and who passes a satisfactory examination as required therein shall be entitled to a certificate of registration to practice nursing as a registered nurse.

(2) Without examination, provided that the application be made prior to September 1, 1921, and provided that the applicant shall have graduated before said date from an accredited training school, connected with a general or special hospital, who at the time of graduation shall have received a course of at least two years' training in such training school, shall upon application to the state board of health and on the payment of the fee of ten dollars be entitled to a certificate of registration to practice nursing as a registered nurse.

38.22 Any person holding a certificate of registration to practice nursing as a registered nurse at the time of the passage of this act and which was issued under the laws of this state, and any person holding a certificate as a registered nurse under the laws of another state having requirements which the state board of health determines to be at least the equivalent of the requirements of this state, shall not be required to pass an examination in order to secure a certificate of registration under this act, but shall comply with all its other requirements.

38.24 (f) The state board of health shall appoint, upon the nomination of the committee on nursing education, a board of examiners for nurses to consist of five members, four registered nurses, and the director of nursing education, who shall act as secretary of the committee. Of the four registered nurses, two shall have had experience in the administration of a school for nurses, one a public health nurse, and one a private duty nurse, and all four members shall have had not less than three years' experience in their profession. The members of the committee shall be appointed to hold office as follows: Two for two years, and two for three years from September 1st, 1921. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member, the state board of health shall appoint a successor whose term of office shall be three years. Each member of the committee shall hold office until a successor is duly appointed and qualified, and members of said committee shall be reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and receive eight dollars per diem for each day engaged in the performance of their duties.

38.25 (1) It shall be the duty of the committee of examiners to meet for the purpose of holding examinations under the provisions of sections 38.20 to 38.30.

(2) The committee of examiners for nurses shall prepare written questions on all subjects for examination; prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the committee on nursing education, for the conduct of the examination of nurses, for the promotion of the efficiency of the examination system, and to secure fair markings of papers, and for the preservation of the examination papers for a period of two years. Examinations shall be held at least twice in each year at such times and places as may be designated by the state board of health. Due public notice of the time and place of such meetings shall be given at least thirty days prior to the meeting.

(3) The certificate of registration shall be issued by the secretary of the state board of health and countersigned by the secretary of the committee of examiners for nurses. Any person to whom a certificate of registration shall be

issued shall, within thirty days thereafter, cause the same to be recorded with the county clerk of the county in which such person resides.

(4) The committee on nursing education may revoke a certificate of registration of any nurse who has been convicted of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. Said committee shall have the power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by them if said certificate was obtained through error or fraud, or if the recipient thereof is shown to be grossly incompetent in the practice of nursing; and, provided further, that before any certificate shall be revoked, the holder thereof shall have notice in writing, enumerating the charges against her, and at a specified date named therein, not less than five days after the service of such notice, be given a hearing by said committee and have an opportunity to produce testimony in her own behalf. Any person whose certificate has been revoked for gross incompetency, may, after the expiration of one year, apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted her, if in the discretion of said committee they deem it proper.

38.26. (1) It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to practice or attempt to practice, as a registered, trained, certified or graduate nurse without a certificate from the state board of health. Any person who has received such certificate shall be styled and known as a "registered nurse," and shall be entitled to append the letters "R.N." to the name of such person. No other person shall assume or use such title or the abbreviation "R.N.," or any other words, letters or figures to indicate that such person is a registered nurse. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in or attempt to engage in the practice of nursing as a registered, trained, certified or graduate nurse without being registered as provided in this act.

(2) Every registered nurse actually engaged in the pursuit of her profession shall annually during the month of January file with the state board of health on blanks furnished by the said board, a statement giving her name, place of residence and such other facts as the board of health may require. A fee of two dollars must accompany said application for such re-registration.

(3) All other graduate nurses from accredited schools for nurses not registered and who are actually engaged in the pursuit of their profession must practice under a permit issued by the state board of health, for which a fee of two dollars shall be charged, such permit to be issued only until such time as applicants can qualify for registration.

38.27. Sections 38.20 to 38.30, both inclusive, shall not be construed to affect or apply to the nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family or any person not graduated from an accredited training school, nor be construed to interfere in any way with members of religious communities or orders which have charge of hospitals or take care of the sick in their homes; provided, that such members do not in any way assume to be registered, trained, certified or graduate nurses.

38.28 The state board of health shall enforce the provisions of sections 38.20 to 38.30, both inclusive, and cause the prosecution of all persons violating any of the provisions thereof, and may incur necessary expenses in that behalf. The state board of health shall keep a register of the names and addresses of all nurses duly registered under sections 38.20 to 38.30, which shall be open at all reasonable times to public inspection. Said board shall also keep a record of all applications for registration and a detailed account of all moneys received which shall be paid into the state treasury. The secretary of the board shall make an annual report of its proceedings under sections 38.20 to 38.30, inclusive, to the

governor, and such report shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys received under said sections.

38.29 Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 38.20 to 38.30, inclusive, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

38.30 Within two weeks after passage of this act all records relating to the registration of nurses held by the state board of medical examiners shall be transferred to the state board of health.

(20.43) (16) All moneys collected or received by each and every person for or on account of the registration of nurses as provided in sections 38.20 to 38.30, both inclusive, shall be paid within one week of receipt into the general fund and are appropriated to the state board of health to be used as a revolving appropriation for the execution of the duties prescribed in sections 38.20 to 38.30.

(17) All fees collected after January 15, 1921, under sections 1435c to 1435c-6, both inclusive, shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury and credited to the fund created by subsection (16) of section 20.43.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication, except that section 38.28 shall not be effective until January 1, 1922.

The above bill was secured through the efforts of the nurses of the state, who financed it themselves and who worked hard to secure it. The Legislative Committee was made up of members of the State Nurses' Association, (Marion Rottman, Nellie Van Kooy, Agnes Reid) and of the State League of Nursing Education, (Adelaide Northam, Mary P. Morgan, Shirley Titus). They had the hearty support of the State Hospital Association and of Senator David Jennings, also of many hospital superintendents. The only opposition was from the State Board of Medical Examiners and showed itself only in the lower house. THE WISCONSIN LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION contemplates the publication of a year book and directory for nurses of the state. This book will contain all information concerning state, county, public, and private institutions, the care of the sick and disabled. It will contain much valuable information regarding the various fields of nursing, including public health, industrial, and institutional work. It will be off the press in late fall. Correspondence regarding this work should be addressed to Leona Dietrichson, Jefferson. Milwaukee.—DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS NOS. 4 AND 5 held their annual meeting at the Nurses' Club on June 14. The newly elected officers are: President, Delphine Hines; vice-presidents, Grace Pritchard and Erna Kowalke; secretary, M. Osbourn; treasurer, Lillian Lubin. The meeting was preceded by a banquet. The members of this district now number 293. It was the plan of the various districts throughout the state to have a victory dinner late in July.

Wyoming.—THE WYOMING STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in Cheyenne on June 4. Minnie Ahrens, Director, Nursing Service, Central Division, American Red Cross, was present and gave many helpful suggestions, and an interesting talk on Red Cross activities. Dr. W. M. Lacey gave a paper on Appendicitis. It was reported that at the last session of the Wyoming legislature a bill was passed requiring a three years' course of training for registration, and requiring all hospitals in the state to have a three years' course. The secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners was instructed to notify all nurses coming into the state that they must register and in case they do not do so in a reasonable length of time, the Attorney General is to be notified and a fine imposed according to the law. It was voted to contribute \$50 to the Relief Fund. Ella McKenzie was appointed chairman of the Relief Fund Committee.

S. J. McKenzie was elected a delegate to the convention of the American Nurses' Association, in Seattle. Mrs. Martha Converse Kimball, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that thirty-five new members had been admitted to the association and a campaign is to be started to ask all of the nurses of the state to join. The following officers were reelected: President, Ida May Stanley, Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs; vice-president, Mrs. Martha C. Kimball; secretary-treasurer, Etta Linn, Box 1125, Cheyenne. A social hour followed the business meeting. The meeting was the largest and best in the history of the association. Delegates were present from all parts of the state.

BIRTHS

On May 18, a daughter, Patricia Ann, to Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Miller. Mrs. Miller was Daisy L. Hunt, class of 1918, Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colo.

On June 4, a son, Walter Dudley, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. James. Mrs. James was Louise B. Weicher, class of 1919, Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colo.

On May 30, a daughter, Elizabeth Churchill, to Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Kellogg. Mrs. Kellogg was Kathleen Kennedy, a graduate of the New York Hospital, New York.

On June 3, a daughter, Mary Theresa, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pegman. Mrs. Pegman was Marian Spellman, class of 1918, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton, Mass.

On April 16, in New London, Conn., a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Haney. Mrs. Haney was Mary Ward, class of 1918, Joseph Lawrence Hospital, New London, Conn.

On April 30, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft of Warrington, Pa. Mrs. Bancroft was Grace Brousseau, class of 1912, St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia.

On June 14, in Bloomington, Ind., a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert S. Beldon. Mrs. Beldon was Fannie Hutcheson, class of 1911, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis.

On July 6, in Frankfort, Ind., a son, to Dr. and Mrs. C. Robison. Mrs. Robison was Clara Davies, class of 1917, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis.

On June 1, in Indianapolis, Ind., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was Adele E. Behymer, class of 1917, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis.

On June 7, in New Castle, Ind., a son, to Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Heilman. Mrs. Heilman was Esther Reidenbach, class of 1918, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis.

On May 29, in Lansing, Iowa, a son, John William, Jr., to Dr. and Mrs. John W. Thornton. Mrs. Thornton was Blanch O'Donnell, class of 1918, Illinois Training School, Chicago.

On May 19, in Germany, a daughter, Winona May McClintic, to Major and Mrs. Brown S. McClintic. Mrs. McClintic was Eleanor Loulaup.

On June 7, at Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordan Adams of Berwyn, Ill. Mrs. Adams was Mabel Scott, class of 1914, Presbyterian Hospital.

On June 3, at Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hemphill. Mrs. Hemphill was Carolyn Parker, class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital.

On June 17, in Calgary, Alberta, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, to Mr. and

Mrs. W. F. Gilbert. Mrs. Gilbert was Elizabeth McIntosh, class of 1909, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGES

On June 29, in Egg Harbor, N. J., Theresa Pauline Stutsbach, class of 1918, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to Walter B. Grawe. Mr. and Mrs. Grawe will live in Egg Harbor.

On May 17, in Rocky Mount, N. C., Laura C. Daub, class of 1917, University Hospital, Philadelphia, to George Looms, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Looms will live at Esles Park, Colo.

On May 27, in Erie, Pa., Maude E. Monro, class of 1919, University Hospital, Philadelphia, to Herbert Squire. Mr. and Mrs. Squire will live in Erie.

On June 1, in Philadelphia, Helen C. Bidaux, class of 1909, University Hospital, Philadelphia, to Lawrence A. Stead. Mr. and Mrs. Stead will live in Norwood, Pa.

On June 28, in New York City, Bertha B. Flemming, class of 1916, University Hospital, Philadelphia, to Henry Bristol Decker, M.D.

On June 28, in Dallas, Texas, Marion Brockway, class of 1920, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to Claude Irving Uhler, M.D.

Recently, in New York City, Lucy Wallia, class of 1910, Lenox Hill Hospital, to Gustave Vellner. Mr. and Mrs. Vellner will live in New York City.

On June 10, in Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., Mrs. Flora Barge, class of 1913, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, to George Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will live in Flushing, Long Island.

On June 1, in New York City, Helen Bochu, class of 1917, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, to Walter Horn, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Horn will live in New York City.

On June 4, in Minneapolis, Minn., Bertnia O. Fosness, class of 1914, Eitel Hospital, Minneapolis, to Edwin A. Johnson. Miss Fosness was employed by the Minneapolis Health Department as a public health nurse in the Tuberculosis Division. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will live in Minneapolis.

On June 1, Ruby G. Thompson, class of 1916, St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., to Abner Jones Curtin. Miss Thompson was formerly of the U. S. P. H. Hospital No. 69. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin will live in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Recently, Margaret Homrick, formerly of the U. S. P. H. Hospital No. 69, Fort Thomas, Ky., to Corporal Milton Shoetel. Corporal and Mrs. Shoetel will live in Newport, Ky.

On June 15, Effie Mae Whyte, formerly Chief Nurse, U. S. P. H. Hospital, No. 69, Fort Thomas, Ky., to Raymond Aiken, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Aiken will live in Fort Thomas.

On June 23, Isabel Maloy, class of 1920, New York Hospital, New York City, to Paul Deneen, M.D.

On June 22, Grace Caraway, class of 1913, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., to Arthur Nelson Dewey. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey will live in Lebanon, N. H.

On June 25, in Syracuse, N. Y., Lena Holbrook, class of 1914, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., to Ralph Edmund Young. Mr. and Mrs. Young will live in Lebanon, N. H.

On June 22, Mary E. Walsh, class of 1913, St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, to John Caldwell Berry. Mr. and Mrs. Berry will live in Harrisburg, Pa.

On June 22, Theresa Ruth, class of 1913, St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, to James E. Egan. Mr. and Mrs. Egan will live in Melrose Park, Pa.

On June 22, Anna M. Selinski, class of 1919, St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, to Romain Wojczynski. Mr. and Mrs. Wojczynski will live in Philadelphia.

Recently, in Marshall, N. C., Julia Hinkle, a graduate of the Mission Hospital, Asheville, N. C., to George F. Meadows. Mrs. Meadows has been night supervisor at the Mission Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Meadows will live in Asheville.

On June 11, in St. Paul, Minn., Helen Tetrault, class of 1918, City and County Hospital, St. Paul, to Walter Golden. Mr. and Mrs. Golden will live in Minneapolis.

On June 14, Mabel Larsen, class of 1919, Bethesda Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., to Hjalmar Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson will live in Maiden Rock, Wis.

On June 15, in Faribault, Minn., Lydia E. Moeller, class of 1915, City and County Hospital, St. Paul, to Columbus J. Vannedom. Mr. and Mrs. Vannedom will live in Minneapolis.

On June 18, in St. Paul, Minn., Marjie Merrill, class of 1914, City and County Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., to Victor Enquist.

On June 1, Ada Busch, class of 1915, St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, to William H. Hughes. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will live in Waseca, Minn.

On June 29, in Steelton, Pa., Mrs. Helen Martinez Mehler, class of 1910, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, to Elmer L. Manning.

On June 5, in San Francisco, Calif., Mrs. Mary Knudsen Dixon, class of 1906, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, to George Marion Berry. Mr. and Mrs. Berry will live in San Francisco.

On June 15, Juanita Hauer, class of 1920, Ohio State University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, to G. R. Aiken, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Aiken will live in Dayton, Ky.

On April 18, in New York City, Frederica M. Hanks, class of 1911, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, to Archibald M. Alexander of Cassayuna, N. Y.

On May 18, Frances J. Tonigan, class of 1915, Jane McAllister School of Nursing, Waukegan, Ill., to Raymond F. McManaman. Mr. and Mrs. McManaman will live in Waukegan.

Recently, Rose M. Rourke, to Thomas J. Hime. Miss Rourke served overseas with Unit No. 57.

On June 8, Esther Hersh, class of 1920, Christ's Hospital, Topeka, Kansas, to Fred Cope. Mr. and Mrs. Cope will live in Columbus, Ohio.

On June 18, in Emporia, Kansas, Millie Maddern, class of 1920, Christ's Hospital, Topeka, to E. G. Kragon. Mr. and Mrs. Kragon will live in Topeka.

On May 15, Anna I. Hedge, a graduate of the Charity Hospital, Jackson, Miss., to William A. Kaufmann. Miss Hedge served overseas with Base Hospital 88. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufmann will live in Duquoin, Ill.

On June 1, E. Martha Hill, class of 1918, Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, to E. J. Eggert.

On May 28, in Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Mary N. Roberts, class of 1914, French Hospital, New York City, to N. H. McHenry. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry will live in Atlantic Highlands.

On June 15, Agnes Patton, class of 1918, St. Johns Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., to Raymond Jolly. Mr. and Mrs. Jolly will live in St. Louis, Mo.

On June 25, in Los Angeles, Mary Virginia Hart, class of 1911, Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, to John Wesley Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham will live in Coalinda, Calif.

On May 28, in Memphis, Tenn., Ruth Harrington, class of 1918, Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, to Edgar Raymond Sechrich. Mr. and Mrs. Sechrich will live in Memphis.

Recently, Geraldine Long, class of 1920, Wesley Hospital, Chicago, to Rev. William H. Whitsett, of Ottawa, Ill.

Recently, Emma Mohr, class of 1916, Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, to Rev. Salvatore Teranova.

On June 29, in Indianapolis, Ind., Lydia Bracken, class of 1919, Bloomington City Hospital, Bloomington, Ind., to Edward F. Blandford. Mrs. Blandford was surgery supervisor at the Hamilton County Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Blandford will live in Noblesville.

On May 25, in Manhattan, Kansas, Katheryn Lamb, class of 1914, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., to G. D. Holden.

On June 28, in Maurice, Iowa, Corinne De Jong, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Raymond Allen Hershey. Mr. and Mrs. Hershey live in Omaha, Neb.

On June 28, in Chicago, Ill., Dorys Elizabeth Zinn, class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Laurence Edward Hines, M.D.

On June 1, in Chicago, Ill., Ann Margaret Osseward, class of 1916, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to John Henry Stahl. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl will live in Chicago, Ill.

On June 16, in Wilmette, Ill., Margaret Wray, class of 1919, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Russell Sterling Cheney. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney will live in Indianapolis, Ind.

On June 15, in Chicago, Marietta Walsh, class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Walter A. Ford, M.D.

On June 23, Mary Agnes Rust, class of 1916, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Edward C. Gruetzman. Mr. and Mrs. Gruetzman will live in Billings, Mont.

On June 15, at Chicago, Ill., Alma Rebecca McKeen, Illinois Training School, Chicago, Ill., to John Carroll Nicholls. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls will live in Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada.

On June 1, Ann Elizabeth O'Connor, to Robert Frederick Pettibone. Mr. and Mrs. Pettibone will live in Evanston, Ill.

On March 22, in Newport News, Va., Anne Louise Wilkinson, class of 1911, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, to Thomas George Gray. Mrs. Gray was in service overseas with Base Hospitals 45 and 87. Mr. and Mrs. Gray will live in Newport News, Va.

Recently, Stella Redfearn, class of 1912, Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass., to C. W. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will live in Worcester, Mass.

Recently, Mary J. Leinster, class of 1917, Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass., to George E. Shaw, Ansonia, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will live in Ansonia.

On June 23, Esther Sutcliffe, class of 1912, Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass., to John Young, of Little Compton, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Young will live in Little Compton.

Recently, Berdie Jane De Vinay, class of 1911, Lewistown Hospital Training School, Lewistown, Pa., to W. S. Finch. Mr. and Mrs. Finch live in Joliet, Ill.

Recently, Dorothy Marie Klages, class of 1915, Sherman Hospital Training School, Elgin, Ill., to Lyman Mittlesteadt. Mr. and Mrs. Mittlesteadt live in Hartford, Wis.

Recently, Stella Hortense Edmunds, class of 1913, Galen Hospital

Training School, Galesburg, Ill., to C. B. Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Ward live in Galesburg, Ill.

Recently, Wilma Elizabeth Briggs, class of 1917, Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Ill., to Mr. Gross. Mr. and Mrs. Gross live at Mt. Sterling, Ill.

Recently, Maude Briscoe, class of 1901, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo., to Mr. Bass. Mr. and Mrs. Bass live in Pleasant Hill, Ill.

Recently, Lulu Olive Wilcox, class of 1911, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. Ruhl. Mr. and Mrs. Ruhl live in Chicago, Ill.

Recently, Elfrida Odena Alstad, class of 1916, Bellevue Hospital Training School, Muscatine, Iowa, to Mr. Strong. Mr. and Mrs. Strong live in Muscatine, Iowa.

On June 28, Evangelyn H. Mosher, class of 1916, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill., to Charles Disney. Mr. and Mrs. Disney live in Bear Springs, Mont.

Recently, Sue Clark, class of 1918, East Liverpool City Hospital, East Liverpool, Ohio, to J. F. Stroka. Mr. and Mrs. Stroka will live in Taft, Calif.

On June 15, in Denver, Colo., Josephine Mary Toohey, graduate of Buffalo Hospital, Sisters of Charity, Buffalo, N. Y., to George L. Fenlon, of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Fenlon will live in Dawson, N. M.

On March 22, Bertha Wilhemia Hageman, class of 1915, Minneapolis General Hospital, Minneapolis, to Charles W. Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell live in Minneapolis.

On June 15, Gertrude K. Rachor, to Carlton D. Shute, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Shute will live in Glassboro, N. J.

On March 16, Lillian Linton, graduate of Joseph Lawrence Hospital Training School, New London, Conn., to Leonard Bradshaw.

On June 14, in Dedham, Mass., Mary G. Schriver, class of 1917, Claremont General Hospital, Claremont, N. H., to Harold E. Shaw. Miss Schriver was industrial nurse for the National Acme Machine Company in Windsor, Vt., and afterward was engaged in private duty nursing and acted as operating room supervisor in the Norwood Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will live in Norwood, Mass.

On June 18, Alma Marie McCormick, class of 1911, French Hospital, New York City, to F. C. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson will live in New York City.

DEATHS

On June 13, in Waterbury, Conn., Jessie A. Pritchard, class of 1919, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City.

On April 30, at St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Mary E. Bubb, class of 1912, St. Agnes Hospital. Miss Bubb was a faithful and efficient nurse and will be greatly missed.

On June 15, at Loomis Sanitarium, Loomis, N. Y., Mary C. Concannon, class of 1917, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Miss Concannon had been in ill health for some time, but performed her duties until two months before her death.

On July 3, at Long Cove, L. I., Mrs. Harold B. Heath. Mrs. Heath was Louise Waldstrom, class of 1906, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Both Mrs. Heath and her husband were drowned.

On July 11, Mrs. Harold T. Dunn. Mrs. Dunn was Cordelia Draper, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Mrs. Dunn was held in the highest esteem by all who knew her and her loss is deeply felt.

On July 8, at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Nancy Clendening, class of 1921, Jewish Hospital. Miss Clendening's charming personality and interest in her work made her a host of friends who mourn her death.

On June 24, in Germantown, Philadelphia, following a long illness, borne with great patience, Caroline M. Benz, class of 1890, Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J. Miss Benz was highly esteemed by her classmates and beloved by her patients.

Recently, at the Greenville Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., Helen Stewart, superintendent of Greenville Hospital. Miss Stewart was a graduate of the Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and had held several positions in hospitals in New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey; she had done private duty nursing in Brooklyn. She was first vice-president of her alumnae association in 1920. Miss Stewart was noted for her uniform kindness to all.

On May 10, at St. Anthony's Sanitarium, Amarillo, Texas, following an operation, Mrs. N. W. Hilton, class of 1904, St. Louis Training School, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Hilton for many years was in charge of a private hospital in Tucumcari, N. M. At the time of her illness she was doing private duty nursing in Amarillo. Her associates feel that her sudden death is a calamity not easily adjusted.

On May 12, in Yonkers, N. Y., Marie L. Lieb, class of 1916, St. Mary's Training School, Orange, N. J. Miss Lieb's death was due to tuberculosis which she contracted while in service. Representatives of the American Legion and the Red Cross attended the funeral.

On June 4, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Lucy W. Scattergood, class of 1910 of the hospital. Miss Scattergood was a member of the Metropolitan Unit, serving overseas for two years. As a supervisor in the hospital for two years, she was loyal and just at all times to her pupils, and in her work as a private duty nurse, she was untiring in her devotion to her patients. She was an example to all in her cheerfulness, to the last, though she suffered intense pain. At a special meeting of the Hahnemann Hospital Alumnae Association, resolutions of appreciation were adopted.

In June, at Burlington, Vt., Mrs. Martha J. C. Smith, class of 1894, Connecticut Training School, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Smith has always been active in all nursing activities; she was assistant superintendent of nurses in her own school for a year after graduation, giving it up to take up private duty work. However, she returned seven years later to serve for two or three years in another position in her own school. She was always an active member of her alumnae, and for many years its treasurer; a member of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Connecticut from its organization, acting as chairman at the first meeting to discuss organization. In 1916, her health failed and she had to give up active work. For a few months before her death, she had been acting as House Mother in the girls' dormitory in the University of Vermont. Mrs. Smith will be remembered by a host of friends for many years. At a meeting of the alumnae, a resolution of regret and appreciation was passed.

On March 1, at the Peru Hospital, Peru, Ind., Harriet Soraine Carfrae, class of 1903, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis. Miss Carfrae served twenty-one months overseas with Base Hospital 21 in Rouen, France. After undergoing a serious operation in British Hospital No. 8, Rouen, she returned to this country, and for fifteen months received treatment in various government hospitals, until July, 1920, when she received her discharge from service and returned to her home in Peru, where her condition became serious. She suffered

intensely during the last four months of her illness, but bore this with remarkable patience and cheerfulness. Hers was an unusual character,—unselfish, faithful and true. In the training school, the younger nurses were always her special charges. In private duty, she was always untiring in her efforts for the wellbeing of her patients and they, in return, were her devoted friends during her fifteen years of nursing in St. Louis. She was loved by all who knew her, for her bright, cheerful and unselfish ways. She leaves hosts of friends to mourn her loss.

On July 11, Sadie Heath Cabaniss. Burial at Petersburg, Va. Miss Cabaniss was born in Petersburg in 1865, receiving her education there and at St. Timothy's, Catonsville. She had her training as a nurse at Johns Hopkins and graduated under Isabel Hampton, in one of the first classes. Her first work was that of superintendent of the Old Dominion Hospital, Richmond, holding this position for seven years; she founded the Nurses' Settlement in Richmond, and was the main organizer of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Virginia; she organized the district work in Hanover County, a memorial supported by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page; the district work at Leesburg, Va., another memorial supported by Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis; and the settlement work at St. Augustine, Florida. Her last work was in Westmoreland County, Virginia, as a public health worker. Miss Cabaniss was also one of the early and active workers in the National League of Nursing Education and the American Nurses' Association. She had a most commanding character. Her influence on her students in training was so great that they are guided by that influence to the present time. Her favorite work was that of the pioneer. She liked starting new work and then giving it to others to carry on. Her health had been failing for the past two years, but her interest in and her love for the nursing profession were always keen. At a meeting of the Old Dominion Alumnae Association, held in Richmond, a committee was appointed to voice the deep sorrow of the members over the death of their beloved superintendent and friend, to express sympathy to her family, and appreciation of her life. "As a valiant pioneer she established nursing as a profession in Virginia, organized the State Association of Graduate Nurses, was foremost in bringing about state registration of nurses and founded the Nurses' Settlement in Richmond. Always interested in Public Health Nursing she was the pioneer in this work in many places in Virginia and other southern states. She was a wise counsellor and showed an untiring interest in the welfare of any community in which she lived. She has left a record of work well done and a gap which will be difficult to fill."

Additional information regarding Elizabeth M. Burns, whose death was noted in the July JOURNAL: *In the midst of life we are in death.* The sudden death of Elizabeth M. Burns, on May 29, 1921, at the Central Club, New York City, has given these familiar words a new and significant meaning. Miss Burns appeared to be in her usual health in the morning and attended church. In the early afternoon she called over the telephone for help, and the nurses who responded found her suffering from one of the severe heart attacks to which she was subject. Everything possible was done for her, but she passed away within three-quarters of an hour. Her death was a great shock to her many friends and comrades, for few knew that she was a sufferer from heart trouble, and many knew her as a tremendously energetic worker who never spared herself. Miss Burns was born in Newark, N. J., in 1872. At an early age she had heavy responsibilities and worked hard both day and night to secure her preliminary education, which was obtained in the Cathedral School of Newark, and was followed

by a business training in the Business College of the same city. For some years after graduation she taught in the Bayley School in Morristown, N. J. For one year of that time she taught in the night schools of Newark, N. J., as well. These years of strenuous work were a heavy tax on her physical health and for the remaining years of her life she fought her battles with a weakened body, so that it was only an indomitable will and unusual courage that enabled her to undertake and carry out work and plans that would have dismayed many a stronger person. In May, 1898, she graduated from the Roosevelt Hospital Training School for Nurses, being one of the second class to graduate from this school which this year is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. For a short time after graduation she served as head nurse in charge of one of the surgical wards of Roosevelt Hospital. Following this she did private duty for a number of years, and always considered herself essentially a private duty nurse. In the course of her work she travelled extensively and was always keen to take advantage of every opportunity for further education and self-development. She was one of the survivors of the tragic Titanic disaster, following which time she was active in organizing the relief work on the rescue ship, *Carpathia*. Miss Burns was one of the organizers of the Alumnae Association of the Roosevelt Hospital Training School for Nurses in November, 1899, and did splendid work in drawing up the constitution and by-laws. She was one of the most loyal members of the Association and a strong leader in all its activities. She was a charter member of the New York State Nurses' Association and also of the New York County Nurses' Association. She served on the Executive Committee of the County Association as Corresponding Secretary during 1904-1905. In 1906 she became a member of the American Red Cross Organization and later did efficient work with the New York County Chapter and the Atlantic Division Auxiliary Service. For many years and up to the time of her death, she was an active member of the Manhattan, Local Red Cross Nursing Committee. She was also one of the early enrolled nurses of the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross. Due to her physical limitations she was unable to enter active service during the war, but through the Speakers' Bureau for which she volunteered in 1918, she did valuable work in the recruiting of nurses during the various roll calls of the organization. In 1912 she was much interested and worked hard to establish St. Catharine's Guild, a guild for Catholic Nurses, inaugurated by the Catholic Clergy of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The object of the Guild was "The assistance of the deserving poor by sane and practical methods of social work, and also to be of spiritual and social benefit to its members." She was greatly interested in and made strenuous efforts to introduce modern training school methods into the Eastern Hospitals of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. In spite of opposition from many quarters, she worked over this plan for several years, and succeeded in having an instructor installed and a course of theory and practical instruction given under her guidance for a period of twelve months. Unfortunately, this splendid work terminated at the beginning of the World War. In February, 1915, she accepted the position of Industrial Nurse in the J. H. Ladew leather factory in Newark, N. J., where she was employed at the time of her death. As usual, she attacked the problem of this new work with energy and established a well-equipped hospital and extensive welfare work. This position required a knowledge of the Workmen's Compensation Laws, and with her keen, active mind she set herself to master them, and became unusually well posted in all the laws that govern industrial hazards. She worked in great harmony with the New Jersey State Department of Labor and

succeeded in securing for the Ladew plant a very high rating from this department. One dream of her life was to establish a night pay clinic where industrial workers and others in moderate financial circumstances might receive expert medical advice at a nominal charge. Her contention was that only the very rich and the very poor could get the best medical service, and she wanted to bring it within the reach of all. By means of the night or diagnostic clinic, people of moderate incomes could have their ailments diagnosed and treated at small expense, and thus increase their chances of recovery. Through her efforts a special meeting was called three years ago, and was attended by leading manufacturers and physicians of Newark and vicinity. The whole project was discussed and though her dream has not yet become a reality, her plans and ideas have been generally accepted. In 1914, she became a member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and in 1915 was one of the charter members forming the New Jersey State Organization for Public Health Nursing, and served on the Executive Board until the time of her death. She was also a member of the Essex County Social Workers' Club in Newark and a charter member and vice-president of the New York Industrial Nurses' Club. Since October, 1918, she has lectured regularly to the nurses of the Jersey City Hospital Training School on Industrial and Public Health Nursing. Her work was felt to be of great value to the school, and her high ideals of nursing were a stimulus to the pupils. She also lectured at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, and Miss Maxwell speaks in the highest terms of her efforts to bring about a better understanding of the problems of industrial nursing. Miss Burns was a charter member of The Central Club for nurses and one of the first residents. In an effort to extend the advantages of the Club to as many nurses as possible, the Committee of Management of the Club restrict the privilege of residence to five years, and as the Club was opened July 1, 1915, many of the older residents are nearing the end of their period of residence. Miss Burns was one of this group and because she valued so highly all that the Club had meant to her, she set about with characteristic energy to promote the project of a second club to be built on a coöperative basis. Those who know how generously she spent herself on this plan, feel that their greatest tribute to her self-sacrificing efforts will be to push the plans for a coöperative club to a successful completion and make some part of it a memorial to her. The advantages of the Central Club were demonstrated in the prompt and efficient response to Miss Burns' first call for help, and in the carrying out of all the details of her funeral. Even in her death she emphasized the value of club life for nurses, and this has been her gospel for years. Few of us have had the privilege of giving so generously of ourselves for public benefit. Her efforts were always for the betterment of mankind, and she possessed the ability of winning opponents to her way of thinking. This was largely due to her generosity and her sense of humor. "As she lived, so she died, quick to act and with no complaints." Her death is a sad loss to her friends and to the profession of which she was such a noble example. Who can estimate the extent of her influence and the inspiration of her unselfish life toward higher and nobler ideals?

BOOK REVIEWS

GRACE H. CAMERON, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT NURSING. By A. Edward Davis, A. M., M.D., and Beaman Douglass, M.D. Second Revised Edition. With 32 Illustrations. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.50.

A practical guide for the use of students in caring for the various diseases of these organs. Useful to the nurse in following lectures on this subject.

TUBERCULOSIS OF CHILDREN, ITS DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. By Professor Hans Much, M.D. Translated by Dr. Max Rothschild. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$2.50.

This volume edited by Hans Much, presents the results of the co-ordinated efforts of himself and George Deyske of Hamburg. They are both well known to the medical profession. Their latest discovery, the partial antigens or "partigens", is considered valuable and is being verified by other therapists. Professor Much has some startling theories of immunity and presents his beliefs in a most convincing and interesting manner.

VITAMINES, ESSENTIAL FOOD FACTORS. By Benjamin Harrow, Ph.D. E. P. Dutton and Company, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price, \$2.50.

It is only within a few years that one has heard of these most necessary dietary substances. There is much being written on the subject that is both technical and scientific. Only this much is known at the present time,—vitamines have not been isolated, but from extensive study and experiment they have been found to be, as the title states, essential food factors. Without them health cannot be maintained. The present volume is a popular presentation of the subject. Dr. Harrow, who is a Professor of Chemistry in Columbia, leads the reader by easy steps through a brief preliminary survey of the study of nutrition before vitamins were known and then on through the subsequent scientific experimentation and discoveries. The book will be most useful to all those, whether in institutions or in homes, who have to make out daily menus. We are told, too, there is a widespread interest in the subject of nutrition because the study of this science will "help to avert the food famine which in these days constantly hovers over us."

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